# **ATTACHMENT 3**

Armstrong, Jeffrey

March 13, 2014

UNITED STATES DISTRI	ICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PR	ENNSYLVANIA
	)
IN RE: PROCESSED EGG PRODUCTS	)
ANTITRUST LITIGATION	)
	) MDL NO. 2002
THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO	) 08-md-02002
Kroger, Inc. v. United Egg	)
Producers, et al.,	) HIGHLY
No. 2:10-cv-06705GP	) CONFIDENTIAL
*******	******
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF WYANDO	OTTE COUNTY, KANSAS
TWENTY-NINTH JUDICIAI	
ASSOCIATED WHOLESALE	)
GROCERS, INC., et al.,	)
Plaintiffs,	)
	) CAUSE NO.
	) 10-CV-2171
UNITED EGG PRODUCERS, et	)
al.,	, ,
Defendants.	1
Determane.	/

# Armstrong, Jeffrey

March 13, 2014

2 (Pages 2 to 5)

	2 (1 ages 2 to 3)
2	4
<sup>1</sup> The videotaped deposition upon oral	On behalf of the Kraft Plaintiffs:
examination of JEFFREY ARMSTRONG, PH.D., a witness	<sup>2</sup> RICHARD CAMPBELL, ESQ.
<sup>3</sup> produced and sworn before me, Tara Gandel Hudson,	<sup>3</sup> (Appearing telephonically)
4 RPR, CRR, CSR 93-R-1039, a Notary Public in and for	STEPHEN R. BROWN, ESQ.
the County of Marion, State of Indiana, taken on	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
behalf of the defendants United Egg Producers and	<sup>5</sup> (Appearing telephonically)  Genuel & Block
Officed States Egg Marketers at the offices of	333 IV. Clark Street
STOAKT & BRAINIGIN, 500 Main Street, Lalayette,	Chicago, IL 00004
rippedance county, indiana, on the 13th day of	312/923-2010
March, 2014, commencing at the hour of 8:38 a.m.,	312/040-7202
pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure	rcampbell@jenner.com
and the Kansas Rules of Civil Procedure with	stephenbrown@jenner.com
written notice as to the time and place thereof	
having been given.	On behalf of the Kroger Plaintiffs:
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1 APPEARANCES:	
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On behall of the Flamilia (Nansas).	ROBIN P. SUMNER, ESQ.
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	22

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On behalf of the Defendant Sparboe Farms, Inc.:  MATTHEW HARTUNG, ESQ. (Appearing telephonically) Hutchinson, PA 1907 E. Wayzata Boulevard Suite 330 Wayzata, MN 55391 952/215-0141 mhartung@hutchinsonlegal.com  On behalf of Defendant Midwest Poultry Services:  E. JASON BURKE, ESQ.  (Appearing telephonically) Faegre Baker Daniels 311 S. Wacker Drive Suite 4400	On behalf of the Defendant Rose Acre Farms:  DONALD M. BARNES, ESQ.  (Appearing telephonically)  KARRI ALLEN, ESQ.  (Appearing by text streaming)  Porter Wright  1900 K Street, NW  Suite 1110  Washington, D.C. 20006  202/778-3056  202/778-3059  dbarnes@porterwright.com  kallen@porterwright.com  On behalf of the Defendant Daybreak Foods:  ADRIAN FONTECILLA, ESQ.  (Appearing telephonically)
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On behalf of the Defendant NuCal Foods, Inc.:  MARGARET ZIEMIANEK, ESQ. (Appearing telephonically) Kasowitz Benson Torres & Friedman, LLP 101 California Street Suite 2300 San Francisco, CA 94111 415/655-4335 mziemianek@kasowitz.com  On behalf of the Defendants Michael Foods, Inc., and Papetti's Hygrade Egg Products, Inc.:  CARRIE MAHAN ANDERSON, ESQ.  (Appearing telephonically) Weil Gotshal & Manges 1300 Eye Street, NW Suite 900 Washington, D.C. 20005 202/682-7231 carrie.anderson@weil.com	On behalf of the Defendants Moarck, LLC, and Norco Ranch, Inc.:  ARIN ARAGONA, ESQ. (Appearing telephonically) Eimer Stahl 224 S. Michigan Avenue Suite 1100 Chicago, IL 60604 312/660-7679 aaragona@eimerstahl.com  On behalf of the Witness: WILLIAM P. KEALEY, ESQ. Stuart & Branigin, LLP 300 Main Street Suite 900 Lafayette, IN 47902 765/423-1561 wpk@stuartlaw.com  ALSO PRESENT: Sara Williams, Videographer

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15	U.S. Egg Laying Flocks, beginning	Branigin, here on behalf of the witness,
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19		8 Block, on behalf of the Kraft plaintiffs in the
20		<sup>20</sup> Pennsylvania action.
21		MR. HARTUNG: Matthew Hartung on behalf
22		of Sparboe Farms. I'm with Hutchinson, PA.
	15	17
1	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the video	<sup>1</sup> MR. BURKE: Jason Burke with Faegre
2	deposition of Dr. Jeffrey Armstrong in the matter	<sup>2</sup> Baker Daniels on behalf of Midwest Poultry
3	of "Associated Wholesale Grocers, Inc., et al.,	<sup>3</sup> Services.
4	versus United Egg Producers, et al.," in the	MS. ZIEMIANEK: Margaret Ziemianek,
5	District Court of Wyandotte County, Kansas,	<sup>5</sup> Kasowitz Benson Torres & Friedman, on behalf of
6	Twenty-ninth Judicial District.	<sup>6</sup> NuCal Foods.
7	Case No. 10-cv-2171.	<sup>7</sup> MR. PATTON: Douglas Patton with the
8	Also, In Re: Processed Egg Products	firm of Kenny Nachwalter, on behalf of the Kroger
9	Antitrust Litigation. This document relates to	<sup>9</sup> plaintiffs.
10	"Kroger Inc., versus United Egg Producers, et	MR. FONTECILLA: Adrian Fontecilla with
11	al." Number 2:10-CV-06705GP in the United States	Crowell & Moring, on behalf of Daybreak Foods.
12	District Court for the Eastern District of	MR. BROWN: Stephen Brown from Jenner &
13	Pennsylvania. MDL No. 2002 08-md-02002.	Block on behalf of the Kraft plaintiffs in the
14	This deposition is being held at Stuart	14 federal action in Pennsylvania. 15 MR_RAPNES: Don Barnes on behalf of
15	and Branigin, 300 Main Street, Suite 900,	WIN. DANNES. DOIT Dames on behall of
16	Lafayette, Indiana, on Thursday, March 13, 2014.	Rose Acre Farms. I'm with the Washington, D.C.,
17	My name is Sara Williams, I am the	office of Porter Wright. And good morning to
	video specialist. The court reporter is Tara	Dr. Armstrong and good morning to everyone else.
19 20	Hudson. We represent Henderson Legal Services.	19 MS. ANDERSON: Carrie Mahan Anderson
	The time is 8:38 a.m., and we're on the	with Well Ootshal on behall of Michael 1 oods and
21	record.	Papetti's Hygrade Egg Products.  MR ARAGONA: Arin Aragona of Fimer
22	Counsel will now state their	MR. ARAGONA: Arin Aragona of Eimer
d .		1

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6 (Pages 18 to 21)

18 20 Stahl on behalf of Moarck, LLC, and Norco Ranch, Q And if you'd like to take a break at any time, just please let me know, and, so long THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Court reporter, as there's not an active question pending, we can please swear in the witnesses. stop and take a quick break. JEFFREY ARMSTRONG, PH.D., A Okay. having been first duly sworn to tell the truth, the Q Would you please state your full name whole truth and nothing but the truth relating to for the record. said matter, was examined and testified as follows: A Jeffrey Dyer Armstrong. MR. OLSON: I before we get started, Q I'd like to mark this as the first 10 10 Robin, just to put on the record, I assume exhibit. 11 11 there's no objection that if I make an objection, (Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked for 12 12 it will be for all the other plaintiffs' counsel identification.) 13 13 here; we don't all have to make objections? MS. SUMNER: For the record, I've 14 MS. SUMNER: That's fine. 14 marked as Armstrong Exhibit 1 a document --15 15 DIRECT EXAMINATION, confidential document bearing the Bates numbers 16 QUESTIONS BY ROBIN P. SUMNER: UE057131 through 7154. 17 17 Q Good morning, Dr. Armstrong. My name Q Dr. Armstrong, could you please take a 18 18 moment and look at this document and then let me is Robin Sumner. I'm with the law firm of Pepper Hamilton in Philadelphia, and I represent know if you recognize the document. 20 20 defendants United Egg Producers and United States A Yes. I do. 21 21 Egg Marketers in these antitrust actions that Q What is this document? 22 have been field in the Eastern District of It's my curriculum vitae. 19 21 Pennsylvania and in Kansas state court. Did you prepare this document? A Yes. It looks to be dated around 2007. Have you had your deposition taken before? Q I'd like to direct your attention to A No. the first page of the CV where you have a section Q Do you understand that you're here entitled Higher Education. today to testify under oath? A Yes. A Yes. Q Is that an accurate summary of your Q I'll be asking you a series of educational background? questions today, and you'll be giving me a series A Yes. 10 of answers to those questions. If there's So you have a Bachelor of Science with 11 11 a major in Animal Science; is that correct? something that you don't understand in the 12 12 question, I'd ask that you speak up and let me A Yes. 13 13 know; otherwise, I'm going to assume that you Q What is animal science? 14 understand the question. Is that okay with you? 14 A It's the study of all aspects of 15 15 animal -- animals. Typically it's farm animals, 16 16 domestic animals. Also includes companion MR. OLSON: And just for the record, 17 17 Mark Schirmer from the indirect purchaser animals, zoo animals, exotic animals. But, by 18 18 plaintiffs has just joined the proceedings. and large, it's domestic -- domesticated food 19 19 Q Dr. Armstrong, is there anything that animals, the study of their nutrition, 20 20 will prevent you from testifying here today reproduction, et cetera. 21 truthfully and accurately? Q And then you also hold a Master's and a 22 A No. Ph.D. in Physiology; is that correct?

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7 (Pages 22 to 25)

22 24 A Yes. A By and large it was local, state, and Q And, Dr. Armstrong, what is physiology? national matters related to animal welfare and A It's the study of really how the looking at a holistic approach to sustainability mammalian system, in this case, works. of food animal production. Q Prior to your attendance at Murray Q Were there specific animal populations State beginning in 1977, did you have a that you focused on in that work? A The majority was laying hen, laying hen background in animal agriculture? A Yes. egg production. Q Can you explain to me what that Q Any other specialties you had while you 10 10 background was? were at Michigan State University? 11 11 A I grew up on a small farm in western A Both as an individual but largely as a 12 12 Kentucky where we raised tobacco, different professor and as dean, I worked on a broader 13 13 crops, and different animals. topics interactive with corporations on the whole 14 14 Q Dr. Armstrong, are you currently topic of social responsibility in food system. 15 15 employed? Worked with different companies. A Yes. Q What companies did you work with in 17 17 Q And what is your -- where are you that regard? 18 18 A McDonald's, Cargill, and, too, just employed? 19 A I'm president of California Polytechnic some visits to other companies. But those two 20 20 State University in San Luis Obispo, California. would have been the major. But not -- that's not 21 21 That's part of the California State University an inclusive list as I can't recall them all. 22 22 system. Q Can you describe for me your work with 23 25 Q And how long have you held that McDonald's during that time period? A I served on McDonald's animal welfare position? A A little over three years. advisory board, and I also served on -- a larger Q So beginning in approximately -group of people that I don't recall the title of the group, but it had to do with their corporate A February 1 of 2011. Q Thank you. And prior to becoming social responsibility. We were a group of president of Cal Poly, what was your employment advisers. Q What was McDonald's animal welfare situation? A From July 1 of 2011 until the end of advisory board? 10 January -- from July 1 of 2001 -- from the end of A We provided advice on their different 11 January 2011 I was dean of the College of 11 policies and guidelines, which included egg 12 12 Agriculture and Natural Resources at Michigan production and other areas. 13 13 State University, also held the title of Q And when did you begin that work with 14 professor. 14 McDonald's? 15 Q And as a professor at Michigan State A I don't recall the exact date. It may 16 16 be in this document but I don't recall the exact did you have a specialty? 17 17 A Continued as a reproductive date. It would have been around 2001, 2002, or physiologist, and then I worked in social maybe earlier. 19 19 responsibility in the food system. Q And at that time that you were serving 20 20 Q And what -- describe for me your work on McDonald's animal welfare advisory board, what 21 21 with social responsibility in the food system was McDonald's position on animal welfare? A At the -- when I first started working while you were at Michigan State University.

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8 (Pages 26 to 29)

<del></del>		
	26	28
1	with McDonald's, they had a track record of	<sup>1</sup> A No, I don't recall the exact date, but
2	working in animal welfare with Temple Grandin, so	it's in the it's in the last four or five
3	it was established.	<sup>3</sup> years.
4	Q And did you have an understanding as to	<sup>4</sup> Q And have there been any results or
5	why animal welfare was something that McDonald's	<sup>5</sup> papers published in connection with that study?
6	had constituted an advisory committee on at that	<sup>6</sup> A Yes. There's a website that anyone in
7	point in time?	the general public can go to and review the
8	A Most any group that was trying to be	8 results. I'm not conversant with the latest
9	progressive and look to the future had they	<sup>9</sup> results.
10	were embracing animal welfare much as companies	<sup>10</sup> Q Do you know what the address of that
11	have embraced food safety. It's a fundamental	website is?
12	component at that time and I believe for the	A No. Not right off. Not off hand. I
13	future.	can get it for you.
14	Q And what about your work with Cargill	Q And do you have an understanding as to
15	at that time; can you describe that for me,	why Cargill initiated that study?
16	please?	<sup>16</sup> A We recommended the study.
17	A That was related later. It was it	Q And when you say "we"
18	was related to study that was initiated with	<sup>18</sup> A Michigan State university and UC-Davis.
19	Cargill and linked with McDonald's.	We recommended. We suggested that the study be
20	Q And what was that study?	<sup>20</sup> conducted.
21	A It was a study that looked at different	<sup>21</sup> Q And why why did you suggest that?
22	types of egg production, and that study is	A Because knowledge was lacking.
	27	29
1	ongoing, and started just a few years ago. But	<sup>1</sup> Q Knowledge in what areas?
2	we started planning it, as I recall, in four,	A Understanding the understanding the
3	five years ago.	comparison, the head-to-head comparison of the
4	Q What was the purpose of that study, or	three systems. That information is lacking from
5	what is the purpose of that study?	5 a perspective of U.S. hens, the varieties, the
6	A To look at different three different	strains that we have, and in today's hens, the
7	types of egg production from a holistic	varieties that we have today.
8	perspective.	8 Q And who
9	Q What are the types of egg production?	<sup>9</sup> A Or at that time.
10	A Aviary, enriched cage, traditional	Q Who else was involved in the study at
11	cage.	the inception?
12	Q And when you say to look at them from a	A I don't recall the list, but there were
13	holistic perspective, can you explain to me what	a group of scientists from other universities,
14	that entails?	including USDA, and all of that is available on
15	A Animal welfare, food safety, production	15 the website.
16	parameters, feed efficiency, et cetera,	<sup>16</sup> Q And what is your role in that study
17	mortality. Included monitoring animal behavior,	17 today?
18	and I don't recall the rest. I'm not as intimate	<sup>18</sup> A I don't have an official role now. I'm
19	with the work in the last three years as I was	not actively involved in the study, since I
20	earlier.	<sup>20</sup> I'll just leave it at that.
21	Q Do you recall when that study was	Q Were you actively involved in the study
22	initiated by Cargill?	at its inception?
		·

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9 (Pages 30 to 33)

30 32 Yes. A Reproductive physiology, endocrinology. And when did you transition? I also taught an undergraduate course entitled A When I became president of Cal Poly, Reproduction, Lactation, and Behavior. February 1 of 2011, my activity in that project Q And prior to your teaching and and many other projects related to animal science research, and administrative responsibilities at NC State, am I correct that you were in school? or laying hens, my previous roles, diminished A Yes. From 1981, the fall, until 1986 I significantly. worked on my master's and Ph.D. at North Carolina Q Do you still have -- or do work related to animal science or animal welfare today? 10 A Limited. Q I'd like to direct your attention on 11 11 your CV to the third page where you have listed And did that change when you became 12 honors, awards, and professional recognition. Is president of --13 13 this an accurate list of your honors, awards, and A Yes. 14 professional recognition at the time that this 14 -- of Cal Poly? 15 résumé was created? A Yes. A Yes. 16 Q And why did it change at that time? 17 Q Is -- the fifth one down is McDonald's 17 A I moved from a dean of a college of 18 Welfare Advisory Panel where you state that you 18 agriculture and natural resources to president of 19 were a member from 2000 to the present; do you 19 a comprehensive university that covers much, much 20 see that? 20 more than food and agriculture, although that is A Yes. a part of our university. So my responsibilities 22 Q Does that refresh your recollection as 22 are much broader. 31 33 to when you began service with McDonald's? Q Prior to taking on the role of dean and A That does. professor at Michigan State University, what was your employment situation? Q And are you still part of that advisory A I was head and professor of Animal panel today? Sciences at Purdue University from 1997 until Q When did you stop being a member of Q And did you have a specialty, an that advisory panel? A I don't recall exactly, but certainly academic specialty, while you were at Purdue? A Yes. It was the same. Reproductive before I became president or at the time I became 10 10 physiology and social responsibility in the food president of Cal Poly. 11 11 Q And three entries below that you have a system. Although, in 1997, I'm not sure we 12 12 called it that phrase. listing for United Egg Producers Welfare Advisory 13 13 Q And prior to coming to Purdue in 1997 Committee, Chair. Do you see that? 14 what did you do? 14 A Yes. 15 15 A From July 1 of 1986 until June of 1997 Q What is the United Egg Producers 16 16 I held various positions at North Carolina State Welfare Advisory Committee? 17 17 University. A It's a group of scientists that I was asked to pull together, that I pulled together, Q Were those teaching positions? 19 A I was involved in teaching and research 19 to look at the scientific basis for animal 20 20 as well as administrative positions. welfare guidelines for the egg industry. 21 21 Q What was your focus in teaching and Q And is that, what's listed here as the 22 welfare advisory committee, sometimes referred to research?

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10 (Pages 34 to 37)

	34	36
1	as the UEP scientific advisory committee?	in the process of building an animal welfare I
2	A Right. We typically would include	don't recall the exact title but we were
3	"scientific" in the title. I think that's the	building a center, and we wanted to be and did
4	title UEP has used.	establish ourselves as a location, a go-to place
5	Q Okay. So it's the same	for animal welfare and behavior.
6	A It's the same.	<sup>6</sup> Q At the time you were asked by UEP to
7	Q I just want to make sure it's the	chair this committee, was the egg industry the
8	same committee.	8 first industry that had taken on this role of
9	And you say here you were invited to	9 developing animal welfare guidelines for their
10	chair and select members of the committee. Is	<sup>10</sup> industry?
11	that accurate?	MR. OLSON: Objection. Form.
12	A Yes.	Q You can go ahead and answer.
13	Q Who invited you to chair that	13 A No.
14	committee?	Q What other industries had embarked on
15	A At that time, Al Pope as president of	that endeavor?
16	UEP.	A I'm not aware of all others, but I do
17	Q When were you invited to chair and	know that the National Pork Producers had an
18	select members of the scientific advisory	<sup>18</sup> effort that was ongoing.
19	committee for UEP?	<sup>19</sup> Q Any others you can think of?
20	A Sometime early 1998, could have been	A There were other there were others,
21	late 1997. I don't recall the exact date.	but I can't recall the exact ones.
22	Q Why did you agree to serve as chair of	<sup>22</sup> Q How long did you serve as chair of
	Q Willy did you agree to corve as orial of	a riow iong and you convolue onail or
	35	37
1	this committee?	
2		OLF 5 Scientific advisory confinitee:
3	A It was something that I felt was	A From 1990 until 1 became president of
4	needed. It was something that was consistent	3 <b>Cal Poly.</b> 4 Q In 2011?
5	with the goals of the department of animal	
6	sciences at Purdue University and something	A Edity 2011.
7	consistent with my professional role and goals at the time.	And why did you step down as chall of
8		the scientific advisory committee in 2011?
9	Q Why did you feel it was needed?	A I did not have time to do the job in
10	A Animal welfare has not received at	the way that I would want to. Time.
11	that time had not received the attention from the	And that was associated with your
12	scientific perspective, nor had it received the	becoming president of Car Poly!
	attention that it deserved by the different	A Absolutely. It's a 24/1 job.
13	animal commodity groups. So it was a very	Q Did you remain on the committee in any
14	interesting moment in time, and it was needed.	capacity after you stepped down as chair?
15	Q And when you say it was consistent with	15 A No.
16	the goals of the university at that time, what do	Q At any time during your service on the
17	you mean by that? Consistent in what way?	committee from 1998 through 2011 did you leave
18	A When I arrived in Purdue University in	the committee?
19	1997, the USDA ARS, Agriculture Research Service,	
20	Livestock Behavior Unit, had been placed on the	Q Do you still have a relationship with
21	campus, so that's a separate entity but they	United Egg Producers today?
22	collaborate with Purdue University, and we were	A Yes.
ll .		

# Armstrong, Jeffrey

March 13, 2014

11 (Pages 38 to 41)

	11 (1 ages 38 to 41)
38	40
<sup>1</sup> Q What is that relationship?	<sup>1</sup> A Yes.
<sup>2</sup> A Cordial but nothing nothing official	<sup>2</sup> Q Do you know whether another document
<sup>3</sup> at this time.	that looks similar to this in that it has a title
4 Q Do you do any work for	4 Recommendations for UEP Animal Welfare Guidelines
<sup>5</sup> A No.	<sup>5</sup> and comprehensively, you know, runs through
<sup>6</sup> Q UEP today?	several areas was ever issued after this date by
<sup>7</sup> A No.	<sup>7</sup> the scientific advisory committee?
<sup>8</sup> Q And are you compensated in any way by	8 A Oh, yes.
9 UEP today?	<sup>9</sup> Q Do you recall when?
<sup>10</sup> A No.	A No, I don't recall when. But there
11 Q Do you do any work with the egg	were different versions as this evolved.
industry today?	Q Do you recall how many versions?
A Not no. I don't have anything	<sup>13</sup> A I do not. At least
14 ongoing.	14 Q I'd like to direct
Q As chair of the UEP scientific advisory	<sup>15</sup> A At least three.
committee, what was your understanding of the	<sup>16</sup> Q Subsequent to this?
17 committee's charter?	<sup>17</sup> A Total. Total.
<sup>18</sup> A To establish science-based animal	18 Q Total. Okay. I'd like to direct your
welfare guidelines first and foremost focused on	1
<sup>20</sup> animal welfare.	is entitled Members, UEP Scientific Advisory
<sup>21</sup> Q And that's for egg-laying hens?	<sup>21</sup> Committee on Animal Welfare.
A For egg-laying hens.	22 A Yes.
33 37 3	A 166.
39	41
<sup>1</sup> (Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked for	<sup>1</sup> Q Do you see that?
<sup>2</sup> identification.)	Does this list reflect accurately the
MS. SUMNER: For the record I've marked	3 committee's members in 2000?
4 as Armstrong 2 a confidential document bearing	<sup>4</sup> A Yes.
the Bates numbers UE0208684 through 703.	5 Q And are these the original members of
<sup>6</sup> Q Dr. Armstrong, if you'd just take a	6 the scientific UEP Scientific Advisory
moment to familiarize yourself with this document	Committee on Animal Welfare?
<sup>8</sup> and let me know when you've done so.	8 A Yes.
<sup>9</sup> Do you recognize this document,	<sup>9</sup> Q And who selected these members for the
Dr. Armstrong?	10 committee?
11 A Yes.	11 A I did.
12 Q Can you tell me what it is?	Q And how did you select them?
A I believe this is the an early	A I consulted with Janice Swanson and Joy
version of the recommendations for UEP animal	Mench, and to a certain extent Scotti Hester, and
welfare guidelines that was developed by the	also I had conversations with Gene Gregory.
committee, as you can see on page 3.	Q And why was this group selected by you
Q And is this a draft document, or was	to serve on the committee?
this the final recommendations that were issued	<sup>18</sup> A They were they were selected for
in 2000 by the scientific advisory committee?	their individual contributions to the committee.
20 A These these are the recommendations	Each person has a different professional
as of this date.	background, a different professional set of
<sup>22</sup> Q And did they evolve over time?	accomplishments, and these were the best at the
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### Armstrong, Jeffrey

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12 (Pages 42 to 45)

42 44 time that -- I called it our dream team, in fact, they went along with us and answered questions. at the time -- and everyone that we wanted said And then they were a resource as we -- as our meetings progressed, if we wanted to understand yes. And when I say we, really Janice something more from a practical perspective, Swanson and Joy Mench were close -- were these two individuals were very helpful, as was advisers. And I don't recall how much it was Joy Don Bell and Bill Chase, as they had more or Janice, but they're very well known in the practical experience in the day-to-day operation of laying hens and egg production than the rest animal behavior area. Q So you consulted with them in coming up of the members. 10 with the committee's composition? Q Why was that important to have -- or 11 11 why did you place individuals on the committee A Correct. 12 12 Q Did the composition of the committee who had that background? 13 evolve over time? MR. OLSON: Objection. Form. 14 14 A It did. A Because animal welfare guidelines that 15 15 Q What was the role of the USDA, are not practical nor feasible do no good to an 16 Dr. Larry Stanker, on this committee? animal. The animal welfare is not impacted if 17 17 MR. OLSON: Objection to form. guidelines are not adopted. 18 18 Q Were the committee members compensated THE WITNESS: Go ahead and answer? for their work on the scientific advisory 20 20 MR. KEALEY: Yes. committee? 21 A Larry Stanker's role, as I recall, he A Yes. They received honorariums on an 22 individual basis. was not on the committee for very long. There 43 45 was multiple issues totally unrelated to the Q What's an honorarium? committee, but it had to do with food safety, as A An honorarium in academic terms is, I recall. someone gives a presentation or they visit a Q Do you recall whether he was replaced university, it's not a typical consulting by another USDA person? arrangement, but it's a five-, six-, seven-hundred, eight-hundred-dollar amount that's A I don't -- I don't recall. I would have to look at the list. But he was replaced. paid to thank them and recognize the effort. Q And then under the members there are Q Do you recall on how many occasions two individuals listed under the word "support"; scientific advisory committee members received 10 10 do you see that? honoraria for their work on the scientific 11 A Yes. 11 advisory committee? Q Okay. And who are they? MR. OLSON: Objection. Form. 13 13 A Barrie Wilcox was the chair of the A I do not recall. Not more than 14 producer animal welfare committee, a UEP standing 14 annually, but I don't think it occurred every 15 15 or ad hoc -- I'm not sure -- committee. And then 16 16 Gene Gregory was vice president at the time, and Q And do you recall the amount that was 17 17 they were there for support. They were paid as an honorarium in any of those years? ex-officio nonvoting members of the committee. MR. OLSON: Objection. Form. 19 19 Q What kind of support did they provide A I don't recall the exact amount, but I 20 20 to the committee? never recall it being more than a thousand 21 21 A Well, our first meeting was a tour of dollars per committee member. 22 egg facilities in Iowa. So they facilitated, Q Did you receive honoraria from UEP?

# Armstrong, Jeffrey

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13 (Pages 46 to 49)

46	48
<sup>1</sup> A Yes.	Q Can you tell me what it is, please?
Q And did those payments influence your	A It's an invoice I sent to Gene Gregory
work on the scientific advisory committee?	<sup>3</sup> for consulting in 2004.
<sup>4</sup> A Absolutely not.	4 Q And is this an invoice for the
Do you recall when the honoraria were	5 consulting services type services that you
<sup>6</sup> paid? What years?	6 were just describing?
<sup>7</sup> A I do not.	<sup>7</sup> A Yes.
8 Q Do you recall whether any were paid	8 MR. OLSON: Objection. Form.
<sup>9</sup> prior to the publication of these guidelines in	<sup>9</sup> A Yes. Anytime that I was involved in
September 2000 or these recommendations,	consulting, there was an invoice associated with
excuse me in September of 2000?	11 it.
A I do not recall. I do not recall. I	Q What was the line item No. 1 here on
don't think so, but I cannot say for certain.	the description: Consulting, Interview with CBS
Q Okay. Did you aside from those	14 Eye on America?
honoraria that we just talked about, did you ever	<sup>15</sup> A It involved traveling to a Pennsylvania
receive any other compensation from United Egg	egg farm, spending the entire day with the
<sup>17</sup> Producers?	producers and personnel of CBS Eye on America
<sup>18</sup> A Yes, I did, as I had a separate role	answering questions about the egg industry.
advising UEP on broader aspects of	Q Do you recall the subject matter of the
20 sustainability. So I had I received a	CBS Eye on America piece?
consulting fee on several occasions.	A Laying hen animal welfare.
Q And was that consulting fee for your	Q And was that work done in connection
47	49
1 work on the ecientific advisory committee as	
work on the scientific advisory committee as chair?	with your work on the scientific advisory committee?
3 <b>A No.</b>	committee:
A 110.	A it was correlated with it, but it was
Q Describe for me, please, the consulting  work for which you did receive a fee from LEP	a tilis was a separate eliucavoi. It wasii ta
<ul> <li>work for which you did receive a fee from UEP.</li> <li>A I one example is I traveled to an</li> </ul>	5 committee activity. 6 Q And the next line item, Consulting, UEP
gg farm, toured with some lay individuals,	And the next line item, Consulting, OLF
	Froducer Committee on Hen Wellare, can you
members of the public, asked questions, developed	8 describe that work for me, please? 9 A Yeah. That and I'm not sure how
videos, responded to other inquiries, worked to	
look at the broader aspects of the egg moustry,	inden of that I don't recall whether that
and also looked at sort of a crystal ball	included Some of that included travel
perspective, where might the industry be going	Telinbursement. Thi not sure, it may or may not
with regard to animal wenare, other aspects of	nave. But I worked with the OLF producer
300iai responsibility in the lood system.	committee and rattended the meetings.
(Deposition Exhibit 5 was marked for	And why did you what was your role
identification.)	in working with the producer committee and
MS. SUMNER: For the record, I've	attending their meetings?
marked as Armstrong 3 a confidential document	A To advise them, to serve as a liaison
bearing the Bates No. UE0813143.	with the scientific advisory committee.
Q Dr. Armstrong, do you recognize this	Q And the item No. 3, 2004 Communication,
21 document?	Advise, and Consulting from Michigan. Can you
A Yes.	describe that work for me, please?

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14 (Pages 50 to 53)

50	52
<sup>1</sup> A That's basically a retainer, to be	checks from UEP in this year?
<sup>2</sup> available to answer questions about topics	<sup>2</sup> A Yes.
<sup>3</sup> related to sustainability of the egg industry.	<sup>3</sup> Q And do you recall to whom the checks
4 Q And was this invoice submitted by you	4 were made out?
5 to UEP?	5 A Jeff Armstrong or my consulting
6 A Yes.	6 company.
<sup>7</sup> Q And was it was this amount paid by	<sup>7</sup> (Deposition Exhibit 4 was marked for
8 UEP?	<sup>8</sup> identification.)
9 A Yes.	9 MS. SUMNER: We marked as Armstrong 4 a
Q And do you recall to whom the payment	confidential document bearing the Bates No.
<sup>11</sup> was made?	<sup>11</sup> UE0666613.
12 A Either to me directly or JDA	Q Dr. Armstrong, do you recognize this
Consulting. I'm not I can't recall.	document?
<sup>14</sup> Q And what is JDA Consulting?	14 <b>A Yes.</b>
A It's just what I formed as a as a	Q Can you tell me what it is, please?
my consulting business.	A This is the cover memo for a check, a
17 (Deposition Exhibit 5 was marked for	donation, from UEP to the College of Agriculture
18 identification.)	and Natural Resources. This was a gift from UEP.
<sup>19</sup> MS. SUMNER: For the record, I've	This is a common practice for industry,
20 marked as Armstrong 5 a confidential document	corporations to contribute to universities.
bearing the Bates No. UE066.	<sup>21</sup> Q And was this compensation for your work
MR. OLSON: Did we skip 4, Robin, on	on the scientific advisory committee?
With Observe Bid we skip 4, result, sin	
51	53
¹ purpose?	<sup>1</sup> A No, I requested the discretionary
<sup>2</sup> MS. SUMNER: Oh. Sorry. Yes. That	support from Gene to Michigan State University.
<sup>3</sup> should be marked as Armstrong 4.	<sup>3</sup> So yes, it was indirectly related. But it was
4 MR. OLSON: We can do 4 next.	for use discretionary use as dean.
<sup>5</sup> Whatever.	<sup>5</sup> Q And did this payment influence in any
<sup>6</sup> MS. SUMNER: That's fine. We'll just	way the recommendations that you made or endorsed
7 keep this as 5.	as chair of the scientific advisory committee?
<sup>8</sup> UE0662322.	8 A Oh, absolutely not. The first set of
<sup>9</sup> Q Dr. Armstrong, do you recognize this	9 recommendations came out before any of this
10 document?	any of this started. And it's typical for
<sup>11</sup> A Yes.	university professors to be involved in
12 Q Can you tell me what it is?	consulting. It's also typical for scientific
<sup>13</sup> A It's apparently the cover letter for a	advisory committee members to be involved and
14 check I received from Gene Gregory for an invoice	have honoraria.
15 I submitted in 2005.	15 (Deposition Exhibit 6 was marked for
<sup>16</sup> Q And what was that invoice for?	identification.)
<sup>17</sup> A Reimbursement of travel, and a retainer	MS. SUMNER: I've marked as Exhibit 6 a
18 for consulting and sustainability for 2005.	confidential document bearing the Bates numbers
<sup>19</sup> Q And is that consulting work similar to	<sup>19</sup> UE0800562 through 63.
the consulting work that you've been describing?	<sup>20</sup> Q Dr. Armstrong, do you recognize this
A Yes.	21 document?
Q And did you, indeed, receive these	<sup>22</sup> A Yes.
Ania dia you, inaeea, receive triese	A 100.

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15 (Pages 54 to 57)

54 56 Q And can you tell me what it is, please? lowa. And we were -- "appalled" might have been A It's an invoice for -- in effect a the word -- to see exactly the conditions. And that really set the stage for us looking at what retainer for my advice and consulting dated March 12th, 2007. was going -- what was going on in the industry. Q And is this the same consulting work --The first committee meeting, I believe, was held in Arizona. We spent quite a bit of A Yes. Q -- that we've been discussing? time discussing different types of egg production. We discussed the pros and cons of A Yes. MR. OLSON: Objection to form. all of those different types of egg production. 10 10 Q And is this an invoice -- this is a By types I mean free range, aviary, we called it 11 11 modified cage at the time it's really referring retainer? 12 12 A Yes. to enriched cage or cage production. 13 13 Q Was this invoice submitted to UEP? That discussion was led by Joy Mench, 14 14 UC-Davis, one of the world's experts in this 15 15 Q And was the invoice paid? area. And at that committee at that time we decided to focus our efforts first and foremost 17 17 on caged production, because at that time in Q Do you recall to whom UEP made the 18 18 1998, 98 percent of the birds were housed in payment? A To -- to me. cages. 20 20 Q Other than the invoices that we have That was preceded by a meeting in late 21 21 just walked through, do you recall whether there 1997-98 before I was asked to form the committee 22 in which we met with Al Pope, Gene Gregory, I were other invoices for consulting services that 55 were submitted by you to UEP? don't recall who else was there, and we looked at A I'm not -- I don't recall whether their guidelines at the time. And we said these that's all of them. It's very close because it are not science-based guidelines, they are simply wasn't annually, and it didn't continue after a a collection of your best practices. And at the time they were being pushed very hard by one or certain period of time. Q Do you recall when was the last invoice two animal rights activist groups. And we that you submitted to UEP -basically said your guidelines are not science-based. They are -- they are just simply A I do not. Q -- for consulting work. what you're doing. 10 10 Did you ever submit an invoice to UEP One, two, or three months after that I 11 for your work on the scientific advisory 11 received a call and said, "Would you put together 12 12 committee? a committee?" And we -- and that was what I 13 13 recommended on how to do it. A No. No. 14 Q Going back to what was marked as 14 What I recommended not to do is what 15 15 Exhibit -- Armstrong Exhibit 2, the I'd observed in other areas where you have a 16 16 September 2000 Recommendations for UEP Animal group of scientists in the room and a group of 17 17 producers in the room, and you're always arguing Welfare Guidelines submitted by the Scientific Advisory Committee on Animal Welfare, can you about the science among people that don't 19 19 describe for me, Dr. Armstrong, the committee's understand the science. 20 20 process in coming up with these recommendations? So in our process, it was very clear 21 21 A So the first time the committee got what I wanted to do up front is establish a group

together we went on a tour of egg facilities in

of scientists that had knowledge, and then we

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### Armstrong, Jeffrey

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16 (Pages 58 to 61)

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would provide recommendations. It would be up to the producers whether they would implement those recommendations or not. Because that's -- that wasn't our role to say "You must do this tomorrow, you must do this next year."

So in that first meeting after the tour we also established -- and I was very clear in establishing -- we're going to determine the minimum guidelines for humane production of eggs, housing hens. And we used very conservative measures of animal welfare. And that's where we started, and then those original recommendations were developed and published in 2000, so they were -- we started talking about them well before that. And the industry -- it was very difficult for the industry in the beginning to think about giving birds more space. Some members were very angry and did not understand why that should happen.

Q Did you have an understanding as to why industry members were so angry about the idea that birds should be given more space?

it was more focused on the corporate -- the welfare of the building versus the welfare of the individual animal.

So the birds were typically housed at 48 square inches. Producers knew that if they gave the birds more space, it would cost more money. As birds would waste more food, they would move around more, and the total house efficiency would change.

So that's why they -- they didn't -that's one of the reasons why they didn't want to give birds more space. Secondly -- and I think that was one of the main reasons.

Secondly, it was related to, well, the birds are producing. They're fine.

Third, human nature, people don't want to change.

Fourth, animal agriculture as a whole, they don't like to be told what to do by anybody, especially government regulations, retail, or a group of academics.

Q You'd mentioned several times this

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A Some members. Some members. Because -- let me put it this way.

(A discussion was held off the record.)

MR. OLSON: Should we take a break? MS. SUMNER: Yeah. Why don't we take a quick break.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're going off the record. The time is 9:26 a.m.

(A recess was taken.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the beginning of Tape 2. The time is 9:37 a.m., and we are back on the record.

Q Dr. Armstrong, before we went off the record I had asked you the question as to whether you had an understanding as to why some industry members were so angry about the idea that birds should be given more space.

A Yes. What had happened over time is the industry had adjusted the cage system to the maximum efficiency on a per-house basis. So what that means is the amount of money in feed and labor and in the amount of eggs coming out. So

morning about science-based guidelines. Did you believe that it was important that animal welfare guidelines be science-based?

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A Absolutely. Because if you look at perception, and you look at what some people would perceive as good animal welfare, then all of our birds would be outside in open fields, referred to as free-range. If you look at that from an animal welfare perspective, that's not the best from a science-based perspective. There are other reasons that people may want to have their birds raised in that manner.

For example, if you look at a confined system of aviaries versus cages. Which -- in which system to more birds die? In the aviary. In which system do birds have more broken bones? In the aviary. But many people would view that as a much higher level of animal welfare because the bird can perform many more behaviors.

So it gets -- it gets complicated, but

it's important, then, to have measures of animal

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### Armstrong, Jeffrey

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17 (Pages 62 to 65)

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welfare, and have science-based so that you have a baseline, a minimum level -- a minimum level -- of welfare. Then the market can look at, well, should there be a higher level, should there be the minimum.

We were looking at what is the minimum animal welfare. And as a result of our guidelines, what we have said -- and I've said on the record and the committee would say -- that individuals that are not using the guidelines and they're housing birds at 48 square inches or less than 67 square inches, that type of production is not humane. It's inhumane. And that's based on science.

Q Dr. Armstrong, whose recommendations are the recommendations that are embodied in that document that's been marked as Exhibit No. 2?

A These are the recommendations of the individuals, the one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine individuals, that make up this UEP Scientific Advisory Committee on Animal Welfare.

develop science-based guidelines.

Secondly, we view the industry's response to our guidelines at the macro level as being very progressive and positive. Every one of the major points that we put forward were accepted and eventually implemented.

That was -- that is viewed as a very significant professional accomplishment by any of the committee members. You could ask them, and they would tell you that.

Q Were there any restrictions placed on the scientific advisory committee's recommendations?

A Absolutely not. In fact, I told -I've told people, and I've said in presentations,
that it wasn't a given that this group of people
would say that cages were humane at the
beginning. It wasn't a -- it wasn't -- there
wasn't a litmus test: "Will you join this
committee, and will you support cages?"

That was not asked. That's why those first couple of meetings were so important to

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Q And those nine individuals are the individuals who are listed as the members?

MR. OLSON: Object to form.

A The membership as of 2000, that's correct. These people came up with the recommendations.

Q Who drafted these recommendations?

A The same people. I was the editor-in-chief.

Q And was there a consensus among the committee members with respect to these recommendations?

A Absolutely.

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A Absolutely there was a consensus.

There was a lot of discussion, a lot of debate,
push and pull, but there was a consensus at each
and every point.

The other thing I can tell you from the long view of this, two points. The scientific advisory committee believes this is a model by which the rest of animal agriculture can use to

establish the fundamental aspects of where we were going and from where we were moving.

Q Was the scientific advisory committee disbanded or dissolved after these recommendations were published in September of 2000?

A No. We recognized from day one that science is dynamic, biology is dynamic, the birds change over time as they're being selected, and guidelines change. This committee continues. The chair now is Patricia Hester. Also known as Scotti Hester.

Q And what was the committee's role after these recommendations were published in September of 2000?

A Several --

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A -- roles. One to continue to refine because some of the recommendations were based on the best knowledge we had at the time. Some areas needed additional investigation. Some areas needed, you know, additional refinement.

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18 (Pages 66 to 69)

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We also looked at different types of production. We started with cages, and I think you'll see in subsequent guidelines, we added non-cage and cage. And we basically said here are the guidelines that affect any bird, here are the guidelines that affect non-cage, here are the guidelines that affect cage.

So it's greatly -- it's evolving. And the committee is very active and should continue on and on.

Q You just mentioned additional areas that at this time -- the time of publication in September 2000 -- needed additional investigation or refinement.

#### A Yes.

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Q Do you have a recollection as to what those areas were?

A Yes. Yes. Major -- one of the major ones was to continue to work with the producers to help them to understand that 25 parts per million ammonia is the level that the science supported. There were producers that were very

That was stopped, and it was traditionally feed withdrawal. Feed removal for up to 14 days causes a suppression of the immune system. That is a negative impact on animal welfare, the welfare of the hen.

The industry was not prepared to stop molting or using non-feed withdrawal method at that time. We needed to understand how could we induce a molt without starving the birds.

There were also some fine tunings that were needed in the areas of beak trimming, understanding the way you might do it, helping the producers understand that, yes, under ten days is when you need to do it to avoid chronic pain.

And then feeder space was another example.

Q We're going to talk about each of those in a little bit but --

A And I may not have hit them all, but that's --

Q I want to --

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upset about that. They were upset on the fact that we didn't -- they didn't think we could ever get below 50 let alone 25 parts per million.

So that was not really refining the science and doing more studies, it was continuing to help educate the producers, and that was part of my role as chair, that was part of the committee's role.

Second would be molting. Molting was recognized at our very first committee meeting as being -- having positive and negative aspects.

Just a brief summary on molting. It is the process in which a bird loses a significant amount of weight and the bird is rejuvenated. That's positive. The bird can then go into another cycle of laying eggs, and you don't need another whole batch of hens, you can use them. So you get twice or three times the production from one bird. From a corporate welfare perspective, that's positive; right?

The negative aspect of molting is how it was induced. It used to be water withdrawal.

MS. SUMNER: Can I have No. 7. (Deposition Exhibit 7 was marked for identification.)

- Q Dr. Armstrong, if you can just take a moment and review the document that's been marked as Armstrong 7. This is a confidential document that bears the Bates Nos. UE0206284 through 285.
  - A Yes, I'm familiar with the document.
  - Q Can you tell me what this document is?
- A This was an opinion piece that I penned, shared, received feedback from the committee, but I wanted to get a point across to as many people that would read it. In particular, I wanted to influence the producers, and I hoped the activist groups would read it as well. And then there are other secondary points of why I did it.
- Q So this is an article that you authored?
  - A I did write this.
- Q And what was the point that you were trying to make with this article?

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19 (Pages 70 to 73)

70 A It's really in the title. Proactivity, development of industry guidelines shows concern for the future, not a caving to activists. I learned when I was in North Carolina that, in that case, the pork producers had a very dim view of regulations, and they referred to it as a slippery slope. If you give them an inch, they'll take a mile. And we wanted the industry to understand, we wanted the activists to 10 understand, that we've got to be proactive. 11 We've got to use science-based guidelines and 12 make changes. Don't wait until they're forced 13 upon you. That was the major point.

Q And at the time you wrote this article, were the -- did you believe that the article was accurate?

#### A Absolutely.

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

Q I'd like to just ask you a couple of questions about some of the specific statements in this article. So if you would just please turn with me to the second column on the first

Q Can you explain to me what you meant by, "While the primary objective of the committee was hen welfare, we also looked at economics, productivity, product safety and social concerns"?

A So very simply, we wanted to look at very conservative measures of animal welfare, measures that were irrefutable. Because that's one of the issues with animal welfare, how do you measure whether an animal is in a good state or a bad state.

Two fundamental basic measures are mortality, how many birds die, and per-hen productivity. Better the welfare, the more eggs they produce. Those were our conservative measures, and our goal was to establish the minimum humane levels for cage production.

We were not going to ignore other factors such as the productivity from a house perspective. Feed efficiency, which is not really animal welfare, but it is a cost. Does a bird waste feed? Do they use the feed more

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A Yes.

Q It's the third full paragraph down which starts "In 1999."

A Yes.

Q Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Dr. Armstrong, could you just read that paragraph into the record, please.

A "In 1999, UEP asked that a committee of specialists in animal behavior, poultry production, and food safety, along with veterinarians and other animal scientists, be established. An egg producer and a UEP staff member served as ex-officio, nonvoting members (advisers). While the primary objective of the committee was hen welfare, we also looked at economics, productivity, product safety and social concerns."

Q Is that an accurate statement, Dr. Armstrong?

A Yes.

effectively, efficiently? Product safety -- you can't do something that causes the product to be unsafe at the expense of welfare. And then social concerns. Perception is there. Some people will never accept a cage, regardless of science.

Q Specifically when you said "we also looked at economics," what were you referring to there with your use of the term "economics"?

A Totally within the confines of the production system. It really -- it really is the cost -- you know, the parameters. And I think a better way to phrase that would have been is it practical, is it feasible. That's really what we were getting at.

Q And why did the committee undertake that consideration, was it practical, was it feasible?

A Because guidelines that are so impractical, they don't have any impact on anima welfare. 98 -- as an example, 98 percent of the birds are in cages. We chose as a committee on

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20 (Pages 74 to 77)

74 76 our own accord to look at can cages be humane. not changed and represented significant changes We said yes, under these conditions. in the husbandry of laying hens. There was no question in the mind of the committee or the UEP But to say to the industry that, for example, molting would be abolished tomorrow was members that implementations of these guidelines totally impractical. Not doable by the industry. would increase the cost of production. Yet, the guidelines prevailed. These recommendations And that involved -- part of that involved the became the basis of a voluntary welfare program system and the cost that was -- how they had under the auspices of UEP. It also became the built their system. basis for McDonald's requirements for its egg So we said use these guidelines to make 10 10 it work for now. And -- but you got to change suppliers." 11 11 Q And are those sentences in that it. And we didn't say when. We were very 12 12 paragraph accurate statements, Dr. Armstrong? careful. And we said from the very beginning 13 A Absolutely. that it's not our role to say when. 25 parts per 14 14 Q I'd like you to turn now to page 2 of million ammonia, get there as fast as you can, 15 15 this editorial. And at the very bottom of the but it's not our role as a group of scientists to 16 tell the industry when they should have 25 parts first column there on page 2 it starts, "It is 17 very important to base guidelines on science but 17 per million. As soon as you can. That's as far 18 not be oblivious to the social" -as we would go. 19 A Mm-hmm. Q If it had been practical to implement Q -- "economic" -- do you see that? 20 all of the recommendations immediately, would the committee have been in favor of that? Q Could you read into the record just 22 A Yes. Absolutely. Because again, the 75 77 from that sentence through the end of that committee was concerned first and foremost about the welfare of the laying hen. So if we could paragraph, please. have waived -- we would have said let's A "It is very important to base immediately change the genetics of the birds such guidelines on science but not be oblivious of the that they're calm and they don't even peck each social, economic, ecological and environmental other or kill each other, and you don't need to issues. Producers and agricultural leaders need beak trim. Let's immediately put them at 67 to be at the table. While I do not believe square inches and give them more space. Let's producers should be involved in establishing the immediately stop molting altogether, or use a science behind the guidelines, I equally believe 10 method that does not involve starvation. Those that scientists should not be telling producers 11 are just examples. We would have said 11 when to implement these guidelines." 12 12 immediately. Absolutely. But it's got to be Q Dr. Armstrong, is that an accurate 13 13 practical. statement of your beliefs? 14 14 Q I'd like to direct your attention now A That was not only an accurate statement 15 to the third column on this page, the second full of my beliefs but that would be the full belief 16 16 paragraph down that starts, "The UEP board of the committee at that time. 17 17 unanimously." Q And what was the basis or bases for A Yes. that -- those believes?

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Q Do you see that? Could you read that

guidelines for laying hens. The guidelines were

A "The UEP board unanimously accepted the

paragraph into the record, please.

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MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

hens, any more than you can have the base

A First of all, you cannot have a minimum

guideline for animal welfare, humane raising of

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### Armstrong, Jeffrey

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21 (Pages 78 to 81)

guidelines for food safety and have people that don't understand science come in and change it because it doesn't work that way. We don't do it that way. We've never done it that way. That's the fundamental aspect that we -- I want to make sure that everyone understands.

We were establishing the minimum guidelines for laying hen -- for laying hens. And the point about not be oblivious means practical. It does birds no good if one percent of the birds in the country are affected by it. We were dealing with 98 percent of the birds in the country.

And it's -- this is an analogy that would put things in perspective. If you want to maximize bird welfare, then we each have our own laying hen, and we take care of it and we have our own eggs produced. That's not very practical for each of us to have our own hen. So we'd like for someone else to produce our eggs for us. So what's the minimum level of humaneness, animal welfare that's acceptable. That's what we

A Well, first of all, we wanted the producers and all the readers and activists to understand that, you know, we're aware of the changes in demographics. And these were science-based polls and surveys that were conducted.

The second sentence is important because we're separating humane treatment and ethical perspectives. I have an ethical view of something; I may have a perception or values base on how I want to see eggs produced.

What we established are science-based guidelines. Two of the most conservative measures of animal welfare. And that was important because the producers did not -- some of the producers just did not buy that. Why do we need to give them more space? Here's why. More will live and they'll produce more eggs on an individual basis. There's no better, more conservative measure of welfare than those two. And the science was clear. Multiple studies showed what would happen if you give more space.

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established with the best scientists at the time.

Q In the third column on this page starts, "Surveys and polls show that consumers have clearly indicated"; do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Can you just read that into the record, please.

A "Surveys and poles indicate" -Surveys and polls show that consumers
have clearly indicated that they retain
confidence in farmers and ranchers to make
responsible decisions concerning the welfare of
their animals. They also show that consumers
regard the humane treatment of farm animals as
important, and that their ethical perspective on
animal treatment are continuing to evolve."

Q Dr. Armstrong, was that an accurate statement at the time you authored this article?

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A Yes.

Q And what -- what was the basis for those statements?

And that's what happened. It improved the welfare of the hens.

Q The paragraph that starts, "Maintaining the present level of consumer confidence"; do you see that, Dr. Armstrong?

A Yes.

Q Could you just finally read that paragraph into the record, please.

A "Maintaining the present level of consumer confidence is critical to the egg production industry. Therefore, it is the responsibility of industry to make carefully researched and considered decisions regarding animal welfare. Producers who adopt sound guidelines for the welfare of their hens and incorporate these into their production operations will have a solid base from which to reassure the public that they are practicing good management and care for their birds."

Q And do you agree with those statements, Dr. Armstrong?

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

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22 (Pages 82 to 85)

82 84 Yes. Yes. version. Yeah. Yeah. Okay. And why do you agree with those Q So it's an earlier draft? statements? A It's a earlier version, yeah. I was A That comes from my view and my confusing my dates. Sorry. experience in social responsibility in the food Q You mentioned before, I think, this system, in that producers cannot be in a vacuum. morning, the UEP Producer Committee for Animal They have to pay attention to what they're doing, Welfare; are you familiar with that committee? and they have to work to maintain the confidence A Yes. of consumers. Q Can you tell me what that committee is? 10 10 So this was -- this is part of, you A It's a -- I think it's a standing 11 11 know, while the committee reviewed this whole committee as part of UEP; they have multiple 12 12 document, this is something that's broader than committees. And this is a group of the members 13 13 the committee. This is a very important point. of UEP, and they discuss topics related to animal 14 14 It's got to start with sound science-based welfare 15 15 guidelines, though. Without that, producers Q Did this committee have a role in the 16 cannot have a firm basis in order to build scientific advisory committee's 2000 17 17 consumer confidence. recommendations for animal welfare? 18 18 Q And did you understand the building of A The chair --19 consumer confidence to be important to UEP in the MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 20 20 undertaking of this project? A -- the chair of the producer animal --21 21 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. the producer committee, not to get tied up in a 22 22 A Absolutely. Public perception was one name, was the adviser to the science advisory of those factors that was secondary level to committee. So when you saw Barrie Wilcox when we started in that September 2000 document, he was animal welfare, but one we considered. (Deposition Exhibit 8 was marked for the chair of the producer committee. So he was a identification.) liaison. I in turn was the liaison to the Q Dr. Armstrong, could you take a moment producer committee. to look at the document that's been marked as Q And what role did Mr. Wilcox play in -if any, in the recommendations that were Armstrong 8. It's a confidential document that contained in that September 2000 document that's bears the Bates No. UE0331895 through 1919. been marked as Exhibit No. 2? A Yes, I'm familiar with this document. Q Okay. What is this document? A Advice and support. 11 11 Q When you say advice and support, what A This is the next -- apparently the 12 12 second, if I recall correctly, this is the second does that mean or entail to you? 13 13 A They would answer questions. They iteration of the recommendations from the 14 scientific advisory committee that's listed in 14 would provide support, information, get us 15 15 places, answer questions. But the committee 16 16 members debated, discussed the recommendations Does it list the committee members? 17 17 I don't know if the page is missing or and voted on the recommendations. 18 we just didn't list them at this point. It's the Q Did the producer committee vote on the 19 19 next reiteration -- iteration of this document. recommendations? 20 20 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. Q Is this an earlier draft of the 21 document that was marked as Exhibit No. 2? A They did not -- the producer committee 22 made a recommendation to the UEP board as to A Oh, yes, it's the May -- it's the May

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23 (Pages 86 to 89)

	86	88
1	whether to accept the recommendations or not. So	<sup>1</sup> Q Okay. What is this document?
2	yes, they did. But they did not vote on	<sup>2</sup> A This is the UEP it's a UEP document
3	individual components. They had problems with	<sup>3</sup> for the United Egg Producers certified program.
4	individual components and they would ask	So it's the United Egg Producers Animal Husbandry
5	questions, and there would be an iterative	<sup>5</sup> Guidelines for U.S. Egg Laying Flocks.
6	process to go back and forth. Sometimes it was	<sup>6</sup> Q Did the scientific advisory committee
7	quite involved.	have a role in drafting these guidelines?
8	Q Did the producer committee suggest	8 A As I recall, we reviewed them. And my
9	changes to the recommendations before the	<sup>9</sup> role and the committee's role was to make sure
10	September 2000 version was published?	that the main core of our recommendations were
11	MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.	<sup>11</sup> maintained intact.
12	A I don't recall I think, as I recall,	Q Okay. If you could turn to page 2 of
13	they were involved more with worried about	this document, and I want to direct your
14	implementing. So I don't recall if they	attention to the section that's entitled UEP's
15	recommended changes during that interval or not.	<sup>15</sup> Mission on page 2.
16	The representatives on the committee, they could	16 <b>A Yes.</b>
17	voice their opinion, but they had no voting	<sup>17</sup> Q Do you see that?
18	status. So I don't recall.	18 A Yes.
19	Q Did you attend meetings of the UEP	<sup>19</sup> Q In that paragraph, the second sentence
20	producer committee for animal welfare?	states, "UEP commissioned an independent
21	A Yes.	scientific advisory committee for animal welfare
22	Q And why did you attend meetings?	in 1999."
		1000.
	87	89
1	A To serve as liaison with the	Is that an accurate statement?
2	scientists. It wasn't practical to have all the	<sup>2</sup> A '99 or '98, but the rest of it's
3	scientists attend. At times, depending on the	3 accurate. I'm not quite sure about the date, but
4	topics, some of the other scientists would join	the sentence is accurate.
5	me.	5 Q The next sentence says, "This committee
6	Q Did you attend every meeting of the	6 was asked to review the scientific literature on
7	producer committee for animal welfare?	topics relevant to the well-being of laying hens
8	A No.	8 and to identify areas where further research was
9	Q Do you have a sense as to how often you	9 needed. Additionally, the committee was asked to
10	attended those meetings or a recollection?	development recommendations based upon existing
11	A At the time we were in the throes of	science for presentation to the UEP Producer
12		Committee for Animal Welfare board of directors,
13	the major development, it was I was a regular attendee.	and ultimately to the industry."
14	(Deposition Exhibit 9 was marked for	ls that an accurate statement?
15	identification.)	15 A Yes.
16	Q Dr. Armstrong, if you could just take a	MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.
17	moment and look at the document that's been	<sup>17</sup> Q It's an accurate description of what
18	marked as Armstrong 9.	you were asked to do as a scientific advisory
19	_	you were asked to do as a scientific advisory  19 committee?
20	MS. SUMNER: For the record, this is a	<sup>20</sup> A Yes.
21	confidential document bearing the Bates Nos.	A 163.
22	UE0140563 through 595.	The flext sentence says, The ociontine
	A Yes, I'm familiar with this document.	Advisory Committee took no responsibility for
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24 (Pages 90 to 93)

90 92 mandating these recommendations recognizing that Q And what do you mean by that? the producers must voluntarily accept and For example, the UEP board accepted the implement them." guidelines in -- as Exhibit 2 unanimously. They Is that an accurate statement? accepted those. That is -- they recognized that A Yes. we have to go beyond 48 square inches, 67 to 86. Q Why did the scientific advisory They accepted those guidelines. committee believe that producers must voluntarily Q If you can turn to page 3 of this accept and implement their recommendations? document. And I want to direct your attention to MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. the section that's entitled Independent 10 A Because UEP was -- UEP's a voluntary 10 Scientific Advisory Committee. Do you see that? 11 organization. And we just accepted that from the 11 12 beginning. Our committee has no statutory, Q The first paragraph there reads, "The 13 federal or retail authority, so that's all we 13 independent committee was comprised of government 14 could do. 14 officials, academicians, scientists, and humane 15 Q Next sentence says, "This historic step 15 association members with all having been selected 16 led to the development of a responsible working 16 by the Chairman of the Committee." 17 model for the development and implementation of 17 Is that an accurate statement? 18 science-based guidelines to improve the welfare 18 A Yes. 19 of laying hens managed in caged and cage-free 19 "The Scientific Advisory Committee 20 production systems." 20 meets on a regular basis to review the science Do you agree with that statement? and make recommendations to the UEP Producer 22 A Absolutely. Our committee would -- our 22 Committee." 91 93 committee feels strongly that we developed a Was that true as of 2008? model that should be used by the rest of animal A Yes. It was true throughout my agriculture. Specifically that you don't put experience as chair. producers or other industry members and Q In the second paragraph there it says, scientists in the same room and expect to develop "The recommendations and guidelines within UEP's science-based guidelines. first Animal Husbandry Guidelines published in October 2000 were based upon those Q The next paragraph, the second sentence reads, "The recommendations and guidelines found recommendations made by the Scientific Advisory within this document have been accepted and Committee." 10 presented by the UEP Producer Committee using the Is that an accurate statement? 11 recommendations from the Scientific Committee as 11 A Yes. 12 a blueprint." MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 13 13 Do you agree with that statement? Q And finally in the third paragraph 14 A Absolutely. 14 there it says, "The guidelines presented in this 15 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. publication represent the recommendations of the 16 16 A Throughout my term as chair of the UEP Scientific Advisory Committee for best husbandry 17 17 scientific advisory committee, there were no practices to assure the welfare of hens managed substantial periods of time where there was -under cage and cage-free conditions." 19 19 where the UEP failed to accept the science-based Do you agree with that statement, 20 20 recommendations. Dr. Armstrong? 21 21 Implementation was a different story. A Yes. 22 That was more of a practical matter. Q Below that there is a list of current

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25 (Pages 94 to 97)

96 94 advisory -- current scientific advisory committee attention to pages 4 and 5 of these guidelines, members. Do you see that? to the section that's entitled Beak Trimming. A Yes. A Yes. Q And did those members consent to their Q Do you see that? A Yes. listing in this document? A As I recall, I believe they did. Q Dr. Armstrong, what is beak trimming? Q And I'd just note here that it A Beak trimming is the removal of the end of the beak, the horn part, such that it removes indicates that Don Bell is associated with Cooperative Extension, University of the sharp point, and it greatly reduces the 10 10 California-Riverside; do you see that? chance of two types of pecking -- or the damage 11 11 due to two types of pecking. It doesn't A Yes. 12 12 Q Is cooperative extension something with necessarily eliminate it. Birds engage in two 13 13 which you're familiar, Dr. Armstrong? types of pecking behaviors: cannibalistic and 14 14 feather pecking. 15 15 Q Can you explain to me what that is? Q So why is beak trimming done? 16 16 A Cooperative extension was formed in the A Beak trimming is required in order to 17 17 early 1900s, and the goal of cooperative maintain a low mortality of hens. It's really 18 18 extension is to transmit knowledge from the required in almost all systems. Some small 19 free-range will not -- will not do that, but they scientific community to producers, farmers, and 20 20 will have higher mortality. It is within the increasingly to the community and consumers. 21 21 So every state has a land grant birds' behavior, regardless of the system, to 22 22 university. Every state contributes money to peck one another in those two manners. And the 97 95 extension. There's a companion agricultural will -- cannibalistic pecking is fairly research component. In the state of California, self-explanatory. agriculture and natural resources extension and Q And have you heard the term "debeak" or research is operated through the University of "debeaking" used? A Yes. In fact, one of the first things California system office. So there are extension we said to the industry is "Stop using that term. faculty and educators all over the state, and That is not what you're doing, and it is a very there are also different locations where they do bad public image, public perception. You're beak research. trimming. You're not removing the beak." Don Bell was a long-term member of the 10 University of California-Riverside faculty, but And they said, "Oh. That makes sense." 11 he was also an employee through the cooperative 11 Q If you'd take a moment to review the 12 12 extension through the system level. guidelines for beak trimming that are listed in 13 13 Q And is cooperative extension a federal this section of the 2008 UEP Animal Husbandry 14 program? 14 Guidelines. 15 A It's federal and it's state and local. A Would you like me to read them? Would 16 16 But its mandate comes from federal. you like me to talk about --17 17 Q And do you know which federal agency Q My question to you, Dr. Armstrong, is has responsibility for administering that do these guidelines represent the recommendations 19 19 of the scientific committee? And I'd like you to program? 20 20 A Yes. I'm quite familiar with it. review them to the extent necessary to answer 21 21 USDA. that question for me. A Yes. A major point that was of Q All right. I'd like to direct your

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26 (Pages 98 to 101)

contention and of concern by the producers was only trimming the beak at ten days or younger. The producers were not used to doing that, and they were concerned about two factors:

Mortality, but also feed efficiency. If you trim the beak early, the science is clear, you don't

the beak early, the science is clear, you don't get chronic pain. If you trim the beak after ten days, birds will exhibit signs of chronic pain resulting from that beak trimming. If you trim early, the beak will grow back, and birds tend to

So we had to be firm, but we also said that if there's a problem when birds start pecking one another, and the issue of mortality comes to play, then the pain that would be caused by a second trim is much less than the mortality that would occur if you don't trim. So that was absolutely something that was back and forth that was added that is very science- and welfare-based.

So as you'll see in Point 8 on page 5, if a trimmed beak grows back, a second trim may

Q Then it says, "Whenever possible, genetic stock should be used that require little or no beak trimming. UEP recommends beak trimming only when necessary to prevent feather pecking and cannibalism and only when carried out by properly trained personnel monitored regularly for quality and control."

Is that guidance consistent with the scientific committee's recommendations?

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A It's completely consistent with the science-based guidelines, and this is an example of why a committee is needed long-term and why things evolved. The actual -- some of the research that was done to prove that statement was done at Purdue University by a professor. And he selected birds strictly on behavior, and they did not require beak trimming. But the bird was -- there were many other problems associated with that, so it wasn't practical.

The companies that produced these birds are including selection for behavior based on his

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be needed. A preventive second trim is not recommended after eight weeks old; however, therapeutic beak trimming may be performed at any age if an outbreak of cannibalism occurs.

And if you want to put that in perspective, I know of examples where producers were new with some of the non-cage systems, and I've literally heard producers say, "I had a 30 to 40 percent mortality." Because they were learning to manage, the birds cannibalized each other. So that's a -- beak trimming is a good example of the dynamic evolution aspect of the guidelines.

Q I want to ask you a question about a specific paragraph in this beak trimming section of these guidelines. The second paragraph starts with, "Scientific evidence suggests that primary breeders of egg-laying birds can select a more docile bird and minimize the need to beak trim from a behavioral point of view."

Do you see that?

A Yes.

research, and progress is being made. But as of the time this document was printed, the scientific committee was vehement in recommending beak trimming because the genetic change had not occurred significantly to permit birds to be left alone and not beak trimmed.

Q And was that true as of 2008?

A Absolutely true as of 2008. I suspect it's true still today. Changing bird behavior takes time.

Q Is beak trimming still required for most birds in housing systems?

A Yes.

Q And why is that?

A If birds -- if beaks are not trimmed, mortality will be elevated. And, again, that is a very conservative measure of animal welfare.

Q Mortality?

A Mortality. Death. And then sometimes near death from being pecked and -- near death.

Yes.

Q I'd like to direct your attention now

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27 (Pages 102 to 105)

102 104 issue that the industry has dealt with for years to pages 5 and 6 of the UEP guidelines, the section that is entitled Molting -and will continue to deal with. The fluid egg A Yes. industry doesn't have to worry about it as the Q -- which we spoke about a little eggs are -- it's pasteurized, fluid egg's earlier. But could you please explain for me pasteurized. So that's why there are safe again, Dr. Armstrong, what is molting? handling guidelines. When you cook eggs, you A So if you look at page 5 in the first crack your eggs and you wash your hands because paragraph, "Molting is a normal process of one in 20- or 30,000 eggs is contaminated with chickens and other feathered species. In the salmonella. Salmonella has been shown to 10 wild state, birds usually shed and renew old, increase during a food-withdrawal-induced molt. 11 worn plumage in preparation for cold weather and Q I'd like you to look on page 6, please, 12 their migratory flights. Chickens kept for at the Guidelines for Molt Program. 13 commercial egg production have a different A Yes. 14 molting pattern. They have been bred for high Q And, if you could just take a minute to 15 performance, and their environment, with respect review those. My question is, do these 16 to temperature and light, is usually modified to guidelines represent the recommendations of the 17 17 remove major seasonal influences." scientific advisory committee? 18 18 So molting is a practice that allows 19 rejuvenation of the hen, rejuvenation of the Q The first guideline there reads only 20 20 flock, and another cycle of laying. So it has an non-feed-withdrawal molts will be permitted after 21 21 advantage from a corporate perspective, multiple January 1st, 2006. Do you see that? 22 A Yes. animal perspective, that you don't have to use 105 103 another set of hens -- another set of chicks. Q Was that in the original scientific Now, why is that important? We can't advisory committee September 2000 produce just females. We produce males. So recommendations? every -- for every female that's produced, A No. there's a male chick that's euthanized shortly Q What was the approach that was taken to molting in the original 2000 -- September 2000 after hatching. That's a welfare issue. But it's an acceptable welfare issue in the scheme of recommendations of the scientific advisory providing eggs for human beings. committee? So, again, the molt is positive, but A Well, this is an example of practical, 10 starving the birds is negative. And we had many 11 producers push back on this. Molting is natural. 11 way to induce a molt, and they did not have a 12 All -- all birds molt. They don't eat when

You'll also -- you'll also note in our guidelines we talk about a linkage to food safety as well. The immune system being suppressed. So there's a linkage to food safety.

they're molting. And we said that's different.

That's a natural situation. When you remove feed

from a commercial laying hen, you suppress the

- Q And explain that for me, please.
- A If you suppress the -- salmonella is an

A Well, this is an example of practical, because at that time feed withdrawal was the best way to induce a molt, and they did not have a practical alternative. So the committee agreed to continue that, but we put certain guidelines in place to minimize the impact on the bird's welfare. Not -- not eliminate, but to minimize the negative impact.

Subsequent to the 2000, research was conducted -- not by any of the committee members, as I recall, but by other scientists in the U.S. -- that, plus existing research, led to the confidence that feed withdrawal methods were available and could be a substitute, in fact a

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immune system.

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28 (Pages 106 to 109)

106 108 replacement. Therefore, only non-feed-withdrawal attention first to one of the guidelines on page molt method -- molt methods will be permitted 11. It's No. 2 which reads, "All hens should be after January 1, 2006. That's a good example of able to stand comfortably upright in their cage. the evolution of the guidelines. The slope of the cage floor should not exceed Q So, based on the research, the research 8 degrees." Do you see that? showed that non-feed withdrawal molts could be A Yes. achieved; is that correct? Q Is that recommendation consistent with A In a -the recommendations of the scientific advisory MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. committee? 10 A Yes. The research demonstrated that a A Yes. 11 11 non-feed withdrawal molt could be induced in a MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 12 12 Q Do you have an understanding as to why practical manner. 13 Q And then were the scientific advisory these guidelines did not refer specifically to a 14 14 cage height of 16 to 17 inches? committee's recommendations modified based on 15 15 that research? A Yes. A Yes. Q And what is that understanding? 17 17 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. A Originally we had a lot of discussion 18 18 Q And how were they modified? about a more prescriptive standard, a more 19 19 A I don't recall. I think the original prescriptive guideline, that is 16 to 17, you 20 20 guidelines that were published in Feedstuffs and know, the height of a bird. We had debates and 21 modified, it didn't require -- it didn't require discussions about how the EU was handling it and 22 that we change the essence of our guidelines, it everyone else. But then we came to more of a 107 109 was more the implementation. We said at the performance-based guideline. Because we didn't want producers taking advantage of a prescriptive beginning what was good and bad about the molt We said at the beginning you should use a and, in essence, cheating. We didn't really say non-feed withdrawal, or not molt at all. But it cheating, but it was basically what someone could wasn't until 2006 that the producers were able to do. implement it on a practical basis. So the performance guideline was established, and the committee felt very So our view of the science didn't comfortable with that. The welfare aspect of change over time. It was the ability to implement the science-based guidelines. The this is all birds should be able to stand. Not 10 practical aspect of animal welfare. with their head out of the top of the cage if 11 Q I'd like to turn your attention now in 11 they happen to be on the top, but the birds 12 12 these guidelines to pages 11 and 12, the Housing should be able to stand comfortably. 13 13 And I don't think -- and when we put it and Space Guidelines. 14 14 A Yes. that way, it's very difficult for anyone to say, 15 15 Q If you could jump there. And again, if well, that's not a minimum guideline. That is a 16 16 minimum guideline. That's a good example of a you could just take a moment to review the 17 17 guidelines for cage production systems on pages minimum guideline: A bird should be able to stand comfortably. 11 and 12, and my question is, did these 19 19 guidelines represent the recommendations of the Q I'd like you to take a look at the 20 20 scientific committee? fourth guideline on that same page which reads, 21 21 A Yes. "Feeder space should be sufficient to allow all Q Specifically I want to direct your birds to eat at the same time." Do you see that?

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110 112 A Exactly, Yes. Yes. Q And is that recommendation consistent (Deposition Exhibit 10 was marked for identification.) with the recommendations of the scientific advisory committee? Q Dr. Armstrong, if you could take a A Yes. At that time. moment to look at the document that's been marked MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. as Armstrong 10. It's a confidential document bearing the Bates Nos. UE0297533 through 7536. A Yes, it is. At that time. Q Do you have an understanding as to why I'm going to ask you a question really the guidelines did not refer specifically to a just about the last paragraph on the first page, 10 minimum of four inches of feeder space per bird? the update on the feeder space project that's 11 11 mentioned in these minutes, but feel free to take A Yes. 12 12 Q What is that understanding? as much time as you need to look at the minutes 13 13 A Again, this is -- at this time, 2008, to refresh yourself about the meeting. 14 14 this document, as well as the scientific A Okay. 15 15 recommendation, was more of a performance Q So these are minutes from a UEP Animal 16 standard. This was a matter that was debated Welfare and Public Relations Committee on 17 17 back and forth and, frankly, the science October 15th, 2008, that was held in Greensboro, 18 review -- a meta analysis of the science was not 18 Georgia. Did you attend this meeting, 19 clear. Dr. Armstrong? 20 20 A Yes. We knew that the overriding factor 21 would be if you give birds from 48 and increase Q Why did you attend this meeting? 22 them to 67, you're going to deal with that issue It was part of my role as liaison. 111 113 somewhat. Q Did you provide an update on feeder We ended up conducting a set of studies space at this meeting? here at Purdue University looking at the strains A Apparently so. at the time, and different -- I don't recall the Q And what did you tell the committee actual amount of feeder space, but it was a very regarding feeder space at this meeting? carefully conducted study. And we found that the A I don't recall the details. The particular strain of bird used, which represented minutes indicate that I provided an update on the feeder space project and noted that clearly no a lot of the industry, the birds performed quite well with a wide range of feeder space. And it additional feeder space is needed. "In regards 10 did not add clarity at all. And in fact it to the epidemiological study, Dr. Armstrong noted 11 validated a point some of the producers had been 11 there were no updates at this time but the study 12 12 saying. Why worry about four inches? These was coming along." 13 13 birds are adapting; they're eating. So we went The first sentence has do with the 14 to a performance standard. 14 study I mentioned at Purdue University where we 15 15 Feeder space should be sufficient to provided a range in different amounts of feeder 16 16 allow all birds to eat at the same time. Feeder space, and there were no changes in mortality, no 17 17 space is not that big of a issue is what we found changes in per-egg -- per-hen egg production, ou through our study. Space per bird is the bigger two conservative measures of animal welfare. I 19 19 issue. don't recall whether we had behavior study --

Henderson Legal Services, Inc.

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2008?

Q And that was a conclusion that you came

to by the time these guidelines were published in

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videotapes of behavior in that study at all.

The epidemiological study was -- I

don't recall all the details, but it was looking

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at a variety of data collected from industry much like you would look for disease. That's why they say epidemiological and look at correlations with feeder space, but I don't recall what -- the details.

Q What did you mean when you advised the committee that clearly no additional feeder space is needed?

#### A That the --

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MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A The state -- the first sentence when I said, "clearly no additional feeder space is needed," was in reference to the scientific committee's inability to say a specific linear inch of feeder space was needed because the scientific data would not support that. So all we could do, and we believe was the right thing, was to go to the performance standard and indicate birds should be able to eat.

Q Thank you. I'd like you to turn back now to the 2008 edition of the guidelines --

A Yes.

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

Q And I'd like to look at the one right below that about light. It reads, "Lights should be allowed" -- sorry.

"Lights should be provided to allow effective inspection of all birds. Inspection of the birds should be conducted daily. Light intensity should be 0.5 to 1-foot candle for all birds at feeding levels during production."

Can you explain to me what means?

A The first part means you've got to have sufficient light to be able to see in a cage and look into the back of the cage and see if there is a bird that's dead or ill or not mobile. It's not a given that at that time that all birds were inspected daily. It was not -- it wasn't necessarily a common practice to look at every bird every day.

And then the light intensity was just a minimum level for all birds at feeding. So those are the components of Point 8.

Q And does that guideline represent the

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Q -- which was the prior exhibit. And we were talking about the cage production systems guidelines.

#### A Yes.

Q And I'd like you now to move over to page 12. I want to ask you about a couple of the guidelines on that page.

#### A Yes.

Q Number 7 reads, "Poultry houses should be designed to provide a continuous flow of fresh air for every bird. Sufficient ventilation to minimize levels of carbon monoxide, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and dust is critically important. The ammonia concentration to which the birds are exposed should ideally be less than 10 ppm and should not exceed 25 ppm, but temporary excesses should not adversely affect bird health."

Does that guideline represent the recommendations of the scientific advisory committee, Dr. Armstrong?

A Yes.

recommendations of the scientific advisory committee?

#### A Yes.

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

Q Let's just go back to the ammonia one for a minute. Can you explain to me what is the problem with ammonia in cage production systems?

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A From a -- from a practical perspective, I've been in houses with over 25 parts per million. And whether it's 50 or even higher, one of the first things that happens is to eyes; it's very serious burning.

From a scientific perspective, it's very clear from the research that birds should not be exposed chronically to 25 parts per million or above. They will have eye damage, they will have lung problems. It is a bad situation. There's no question from a scientific perspective that that impacts animal welfare.

As you recall, I talked about touring an egg-laying facility in lowa. At the time the

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31 (Pages 118 to 121)

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guidelines were developed, there were many facilities that were called A frame, where sometimes manure would drop on other birds, and the manure was stored in the house.

Ammonia levels -- in that type of system it's very difficult to get ammonia below 25, let alone 50. I even -- this was a contentious point for some producers. I recall clearly sitting in my office at Purdue University one evening talking to a producer arguing that in the upper Midwest, "I don't see how it's ever going to be practical to get ammonia below 50. It's sometimes hard to get it below 100."

Here is an example where the scientific committee stuck to our science from the very beginning and said 25, ideally it should be less than 10. And we didn't say when, but the industry accepted -- the board accepted those guidelines, but there were minority numbers of members that did not accept it, and there are production facilities out there today that are still at 48 square inches and still have ammonia

per bird. And then if two birds die, then all of a sudden those eight birds have more than 67 square inches per bird.

- Q What is the scientific advisory --Well, does the scientific advisory committee have a position on backfilling?
- A Absolutely we have a position on backfilling.
- Q And what is the scientific advisory committee's position on backfilling?
  - A Very negative.
  - Q Why?

A If you have a group of animals, they have been put in there at a certain week of age when they are ready to start laying eggs, they develop a hierarchy. We call it pecking order. And that same thing translates to all -- all animals. We talk about a pecking order. That's established. Those birds have been in there for some time, and then you throw a novel bird or two novel birds novel to those birds, they will hurt those birds. They will fight those birds. It is

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levels over 25 parts per million of ammonia. And I've been saying for years, that is inhumane

hens.

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Q Let's turn to page 13. I'd like to direct your attention to the section of the guidelines that is entitled Backfilling. Do you see that?

production, that's inhumane housing of laying

A Yes.

Q Dr. Armstrong, what is backfilling?

A Backfilling is a practice in which -where birds die in a cage over a period of time,
then birds are replaced. So you may have five
hens, you may have six hens, you may have ten
hens, that's what the guidelines would allow.
Two birds die, let's put two birds back in.

Q When you say that's what the guidelines would allow, what do you mean by that?

A Depending on the cage configuration, if they're so many square inches, if it were 670 square inches and you could put ten birds in there, and that would get you 67 square inches a detriment to the welfare of the bird to put them in that backfilling situation.

There was no equivocation by the committee on this aspect of backfilling. That's where the practical aspect did not match up with -- with the welfare. Because the welfare impact is so high, we couldn't get over that hurdle. If a bird had been traumatized a little bit --

Anyway, you get my point. Negative.

- Q Are there other -- any other welfare problems with backfilling other than what you've iust described?
  - A There are --

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A -- could -- there could be other problems that could be chronic welfare. There could be -- you know, there could be disease or other aspects. But the committee focused on the behavior aspects of how the existing birds in a cage would react to the novel birds being placed in the cage.

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#### Armstrong, Jeffrey

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Q When you say there could be problems like disease, what do you mean by that?

A Well, it's just a general practice that if you go to an egg -- if you go into an egg house, I mean if they let you in, you are going to take a shower and put on their coveralls, et cetera, et cetera. So moving birds from one barn to the next even on the same farm is not exactly the best thing to do.

But within a farm that may not be as big an issue. The main issue for the committee was behavior.

Q Did anyone on the scientific committee think that backfilling was okay as an animal welfare matter?

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A I can't recall specific discussions, but there was a typical response from Don Bell to support ongoing practices. But I don't recall if this was one. But there was somewhat of a attachment to continuing practices from Don's perspective.

I can also say this is an example of one of the aspects that we did not foresee in the original discussion. We did not foresee the issues related to backfilling. We didn't think through that. But it's a real practical matter. And from a practical perspective it makes common sense. I've got -- you know, ten birds can be in there and three have died, and I've got eight weeks left. I've got three spots empty.

That makes sense. But it doesn't if you're looking first and foremost at the welfare of the hen, and that's what we were doing.

(Deposition Exhibit 11 was marked for identification.)

Q Dr. Armstrong, I've marked as Armstrong 11 a document that bares the Bates No. NUCAL, that's N-U-C-A-L-08md2002-0001116.

- A Mm-hmm.
- Q Do you recognize this document?
- A I do.
- Q Can you tell me what it is?
- A This is a memo from me representing the

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- Q Was backfilling addressed in the September 2000 scientific advisory committee recommendations?
  - A I would have to look. I don't recall.
- Q Could -- do you mind taking a look? I don't believe that it was, but --

A No. As I recall, this is an example of something that was brought to our attention -- brought to my attention, and this is part of that liaison with the producer committee. And some producers recognized it was a bad thing, some producers wanted to be able to keep doing it. "What's the problem?"

I took -- I didn't say on the spot what's the problem; I went back to the scientific committee and we discussed it. I never -- I would never speak for the scientific committee unless we had discussions. So we would hold phone calls or meetings to discuss topics. So while I can't recall the details and the dates of this, I can assure you there was more than one discussion of backfilling.

Scientific Advisory Committee for Animal Welfare and expressing our extreme opposition to backfilling.

Q Is it an accurate summary of the scientific advisory committee's position on backfilling?

A Yes. It is --

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A It is more accurate than my recent recollection.

- Q And what do you mean by that?
- A Well, it clearly states the rationale in the middle paragraph.
- Q Can you read that into the record, blease.

A "Bird welfare is compromised when backfilling is done every month to replace mortality for the purpose of keeping houses full. Science has shown that mixing birds from other flocks and with different ages increases susceptibility to disease. Older hens may harbor disease-causing pathogens that are easily

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I <del></del>		
	126	128
1	transmitted to younger pullets that may not have	recommendation of the scientific advisory
2	been fully vaccinated or have had the opportunity	<sup>2</sup> committee?
3	to develop full immunocompetency. In addition,	<sup>3</sup> MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.
4	the introduction of unfamiliar birds to resident	<sup>4</sup> A Yes. It's completely in line with the
5	birds increases social competition and stress,	5 scientific advice.
6	which can increase mortality and decrease	<sup>6</sup> MS. SUMNER: Why don't we take a short
7	production."	<sup>7</sup> break.
8	Again, notice the words "increase	8 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are going off the
9	mortality and decrease production."	9 record. The time is 10:55 a.m.
10	The other point that I would make is	10 (A recess was taken.)
11	the younger birds that are in there that are	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the
12	being beaten up, that's likely going to suppress	beginning of Tape 3. The time is 11:14 a.m., and
13	their immune system and make them more	we are back on the record.
14	suppressed. Make them more susceptible to what	Q Dr. Armstrong, sticking with the 2008
15	normally they'd fend off.	guidelines that we've been discussing, I'd like
16	Q Did you write this letter,	you to turn to page 14 and look at the section
17	Dr. Armstrong?	entitled Time Period for Implementations.
18	A I did, after careful review by the	18 A Yes.
19	advisory committee.	<sup>19</sup> Q Did the scientific advisory committee
20	Q Do you recall why you wrote this	make a recommendation regarding the time period
21	letter?	for implementation of the animal welfare
22	MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.	guidelines?
	127	129
1	A Because of the because the	<sup>1</sup> A As I recall, we discussed it, but we
2	iterations and interactions with the industry, we	were not formally involved in establishing this
3	learned that this was a problem occurring	table. We said as soon as possible.
4	realtime in the field with producers.	Q Do you know who devised this table for
5	Q I'd like to direct you back to the 2008	<sup>5</sup> implementation?
6	guidelines.	<sup>6</sup> A I would assume the producer committee.
7	A Yes.	Q Do you have an understanding as to why
8	Q The paragraph on backfilling that we	the guidelines were to be implemented over the
9	were reviewing just a moment ago.	9 this six-year period?
10	A What page was that again?	<sup>10</sup> MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.
11	Q 13, I believe.	A It was a practical matter with regard
12	A Okay.	to facility, facility turnover, just the
13	Q Do you see that?	practical matter of laying hen management,
14	A Yes.	production, et cetera. It was just practicality.
15	Q Okay. And let's take a moment to	Q Would the committee have preferred that
16	review that guideline on backfilling.	the guidelines be implemented more quickly?
17	A Okay.	A I think the committee would have
18	Q Do you see it reads, "Other than a	18 preferred
19	catastrophic event, backfilling of cages to	MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.
20	replace mortality is prohibited under the United	A but the committee was pleased that
21	Egg Producers certified program."	the timetable was accelerated.
22	Does that guideline reflect the	Q And by accelerated, what do you mean or

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what are you referring to?

A I don't recall the initial timetable,

but it was much longer than what you see on page 14. And in the committee's -- I think the committee's opinion, individual opinion, not necessarily discussed as a group, that was because of the increased involvement of members of the retail sector. When McDonald's announced their guidelines, when Burger King announced their guidelines, when other groups started paying a lot more attention to science-based guidelines for laying hens, the producers had the impetus and through other discussion points to move it along. That would have been -- that was my opinion at the time, and I think it's an opinion shared by the committee members.

Q Are you familiar with the term "house average" as used in the guidelines?

A Yes. But that's not -- that's not a topic that I was -- that I recall with great detail.

Q What is your understanding of house

the fact that the industry was in the process of phasing in going from -- going from 48 to 67. So there was -- there was quite a bit of tolerance on the -- from the realm of the committee of going through to get to the point. We were more worried about getting to the point. What's it going to look like when you get there.

Q Did you understand house averaging to be what you have referred to I think repeatedly in your deposition as an implementation issue as opposed to an animal welfare issue?

A Absolutely.

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A Absolutely. We -- if there had been animal welfare issues that had been really -- that -- if there had been animal welfare issues from some of the key committee members like Jo Mench or Ruth Newberry or others, I would recall those discussions. That's why I don't -- the reason I don't recall it is that it is an implementation issue, and it's noise in getting to full implementation of the guidelines.

averaging as it's used in the guidelines? And if it helps, I'd direct your attention to the last paragraph in this Time Period for Implementations section where the term is used.

A The way I understand it, it was allowed for producers to use old facilities. That was my -- that was my understanding.

Q Was the scientific --

Was house averaging a concept that was recommended by the scientific advisory committee in September of 2000?

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A I don't recall a great deal of discussion about house average. I don't recall it being controversial, that's why I'm having trouble going beyond what's written right here. It was nowhere near the same level as backfilling, for example. But I think the committee understood that we were dealing with old facilities. And old facilities that would make it difficult to deal with other things, and

Q Have you used the term "level playing field" in connection with the UEP guidelines or your discussion of them?

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A I have used the term "level playing field" in speeches and comments that I've made i a variety of settings, primarily but not exclusively outside the committee realm. I'm sure I discussed it with the committee, but I've been saying that for years, that animal welfare is akin to food safety. Companies shouldn't compete on food safety. My food is safer than yours. My water is safer than your water. My animals are -- you treat yours inhumane and I don't? And again, that's what I'm talking about. What's a humane level?

It's not whether they have perches, whether they have 500 feet to wander around. It's that minimum level of animal welfare should be on an equivalent level as food safety, and there should be a level playing field.

Q And what's the basis for that belief?

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MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A My basis for the belief there is the simple scientific basis for a minimum level of guidelines. It's very clear after the thorough review that was established very early on in 2000. The core guidelines did not change very much after 2000 when we first established them because there were years of literature and studies that had been done looking at different production systems and whether this was good for many, many reasons. But all those studies always measured mortality and they always measured per-hen productivity. So we had years of data, and it was really clear that giving birds space up around 67 would enhance animal welfare. In fact, it was even clear that giving them a hundred or more would be negative because more space, mortality actually goes up.

That's what multiple studies said. Not one study, not two studies, multiple studies.

So the committee felt very comfortable that we have established a minimum level of

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A The UEP certified committee was developed by the producers, by UEP, working wit USDA, AMS, Validus. I don't recall if any of the individual members -- I'm thinking that some may have been involved just to review an audit. I can't recall. But we -- our main role was to provide the science-based guidelines. We were given reports on what was going on and our role and my role was, as liaison, was to make sure that the producer document was consistent with what we were doing from the macro level; that are the guidelines being held true? Are they following the guidelines?

So the details, I just don't recall.

But we -- we did not spend a lot of time on the
UEP program. We spent our time on the
science-based guidelines.

Q Did the scientific advisory committee have a view on the need for an audit?

MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.

A I don't know whether we ever took any

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animal welfare, a humane level. If you go below it, the birds are being treated inhumanely, and, in my opinion and I think the committee's opinion, they have an unfair economic advantage because they're skirting the guidelines.

Now, there are no federal laws, there's nothing to prevent them. The only thing that can drive those guidelines are a voluntary program, or companies like McDonald's saying you will put your birds at, their case, 72 square inches, you will not molt, and they could be very direct because they weren't dealing with 98 percent of the birds, they were dealing with just a few percentage points of the birds.

There's really no equivocation in the committee on those points.

Q Could you turn to page 24 of the guidelines. And I'd like to direct your attention to the audit section.

Was the scientific advisory committee involved in developing the audit procedures for the UEP certified program?

actual votes on that topic. But you have to realize that the dream team that we put together, and even with the replacements, these are folks that are on numerous advisory boards, and I couldn't begin to tell you whether Janice Swansor or Joy Mench or Ruth Newberry or any of those other folks, if they worked with USDA, AMS, or Validus. They worked with my other groups, they worked with Burger King, McDonald's.

There are not a tremendous number of ethologists in the United States. It's a growing science. It's much more -- it's younger science, if you will.

So these folks would say individually audits are absolutely required. That's what they would say individually. But as a committee we didn't vote, we didn't talk about that. We're very pleased. And we are -- we just -- I just don't recall the details of how much we, you know, spent time on it but it wasn't significant compared to the science.

Q Did you believe that an audit was

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138 140 needed? failure under the UEP-certified program? MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. A Yes, as I understand it. And it's --A Absolutely. I personally believe an in this document, I think on page 13, it's audit is needed. Any -- any type of guidelines prohibited. So if something's prohibited and you need an audit. do it, you fail the audit. That's my Q Why is that? understanding. A Because people will cheat. They will Q I'd like to turn your attention to page 8 and 9. Actually 8 through 10 of the guidelines ignore them. It's true, it's human behavior. to the section that's entitled Euthanasia and And here's the most important reason, is people 10 10 that really care about animal welfare and they're On-Farm Depopulation of Entire Flocks. 11 11 buying eggs, like McDonald's and others, they're Dr. Armstrong, are you familiar with 12 12 going to require it. Now in this case McDonald's this section of the guideline? 13 13 has their own system, but they audit everything. A Yes. 14 14 Q And is this -- does this section of the It's good supply chain management. 15 15 I mean it's almost a given that the UEP-certified guidelines represent the 16 16 audit was required. It's good supply chain recommendations of the scientific advisory 17 17 practice. committee? 18 18 Q Do you have an understanding that the A Yes. 19 failure to meet the space allowance requirements Q And can you explain to me the 20 20 of the guidelines would cause an audit failure? scientific advisory committee's view on 21 21 Absolutely. euthanasia and on-farm depopulation? 22 22 And do you have an understanding as to MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 139 141 why the failure to meet the space allowance A Like many topics, we had one person who was the sort of resident expert, and that was guidelines is a cause for audit failure? MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. Ruth Newberry. And we recognized as a committee A Because the space allowance for the that on-farm euthanasia is essential and birds, that was one of the -- one of the required. The practical nature of laying hen fundamental aspects of establishing humane production, it's not economically feasible to even think about a veterinarian to visit your guidelines for laying hens, that 67 to 86 square inch per bird range was carefully thought out. farm and euthanize a bird. It's just not In fact, our first recommendation, which only practical. So the ability to do that in an 10 lasted a meeting or so, was 72. That's why approved manner is very important. Doing it 11 you'll see McDonald's program at 72, because that wrong is a very, very big welfare issue. 12 was the number we produced first. Q And is it the committee's view that --13 13 After interaction with the industry, well, strike that. 14 additional consideration, we have a wide range of 14 Do you believe that the scientific 15 birds and sizes, so we went to a range of 67 to advisory committee's recommendations on 16 16 86, which in effect made the minimum 67. That's euthanasia and flock depopulation are consistent 17 17 with animal welfare? a fundamental aspect of what we're -- what we A Yes. were about, the space allowance per bird. That 19 19 was -- without that and -- without meeting that, Q You've referred multiple times today to 20 20 there's no basis for humane guidelines. the idea that the scientific advisory committee's 21 21 Q Do you have an understanding that guidelines set the baseline for humane animal 22 evidence of backfilling is a cause for audit care; correct?

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	142	144
1	A Yes.	<sup>1</sup> A Could you repeat that?
2	Q Is any animal welfare program perfect?	<sup>2</sup> Q Yeah. Are you familiar with the term
3	A No.	<sup>3</sup> "hundred percent rule" as it relates to the UEP
4	Q Why not?	4 certified program?
5	A Because we only know what we know at	5 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.
6	the time, and we build the recommendations based	<sup>6</sup> A I need additional information.
7	on the existing science. And we're constantly	Q Okay. Why don't we turn to page 26 of
8	learning, the birds are constantly changing, and	8 the guidelines.
9	then the external influences are constantly	9 A Oh, yes, I am I am very conversant
10	changing.	with this this concept.
11	Q Can any animal welfare program	<sup>11</sup> Q Okay. And what is your understanding
12	completely eliminate mortality in a flock?	of this concept?
13	A No.	A So, really originated with the
14	Q What about cannibalism? Can any animal	committee discussions and also having a knowledge
15	welfare program completely eliminate cannibalism	of what's what was going on in the industry.
16	among birds?	And it's consistent again with the concept that
17	A No.	our guidelines are minimum guidelines for humane
18	Q And is cannibalism specific to hens in	18 production.
19	caged systems?	19 So based on that and our role as a
20	A No.	committee focused on animal welfare, we saw no
21	Q Is it incident is its incidence	reason why a producer, let alone a producer in a
22	higher or lower in caged systems as compared to	voluntary certified program, would have some
	143	145
1		1 hirds treated humanely and other hirds treated
2	other production systems?  MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.	<ul> <li>birds treated humanely and other birds treated</li> <li>inhumanely. That's not supported by the view</li> </ul>
3	A The scientific research and the	that we believe in a humane minimum level of
4		<sup>4</sup> production or husbandry.
5	practical knowledge from Europe and the United States would clearly indicate that mortality is	<ul> <li>Q So on page 26, I'd like to direct your</li> </ul>
6	·	Q 30 on page 20, i'd like to direct your
7	higher in non-caged systems than caged systems  Q What about vermin?	Additional Requirements for United Egg Producer
8		Additional Nequirements for officed Egg 1 roddcer
9	A Non	Certified Companies. And No. 1 diluci tilis
10	MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.  A Unconfined systems are subject to	<ul> <li>section reads "A UEP Certified company must</li> <li>implement the animal husbandry guidelines on a</li> </ul>
11		,
12	preditation predation.	nundred percent of the company-owned contract of
13	Q And can any animal welfare program	anniate (site of location) regardless of where
14	eliminate vermin that are found on farms?	of now eggs may be marketed.
15	MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.	Do you see man:
16	A A well-managed, confined system can	A 163.
17	eliminate vermin if if properly managed.	And the scientific advisory
18	Q What about a non-caged system?	committee have a position
19	MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form.	A 163.
20	A It's nearly impossible.	Q On that statement?
20	Q Are you familiar with the term "hundred	A They had a position on that concept
	percent rule" as it relates to the animal well	and, in essence, that statement, yes.
22	UEP	Q Okay. And what was that position?

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146 148 A It would support that concept in that conditions and others in less-than-ideal the committee would never condone or support conditions? Animal welfare is a public issue birds being housed and treated in a manner below that is growing in importance each day. In this the minimum guidelines that we set. We don't context, how is it possible to justify selling have control over that, but we would never accept eggs that are produced under less-than-optimal it, and we would never advise UEP to go anywhere conditions for hen welfare? This is not about other than a hundred percent rule. niche markets. This is about an industry establishing a set of guidelines for the humane Q Was that position unanimous among the committee members? treatment of hens. Failure to follow scientific 10 10 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. guidelines that are designed to ensure animal 11 11 A I think -- I don't recall whether Don welfare will leave not only producers, but the 12 12 Bell was -- I don't recall all the detailed entire industry extremely vulnerable to 13 13 discussions of whether we -- whether we were criticism. This is a quick way to the end of 14 14 unanimous, and specifically I'm thinking of Don cage-produced eggs." 15 15 Bell, but the committee was very much to So this is -- my memory is more clear 16 consensus. That's a detail I can't pull out. from this. Apparently the committee fully 17 17 (Deposition Exhibit 12 was marked for endorsed this because they reviewed it. 18 18 Q Is this an accurate reflection of your identification.) 19 19 MS. SUMNER: Marked as Armstrong 12 a views? 20 20 document that bears the Bates No. UE0213960 A Yes. 21 21 through 63. This is a copy of the United Voices Q And also --22 22 newsletter dated May 25th, 2005. A It's a great capture of several of the 149 147 Q Dr. Armstrong, I'd like to direct your things I've stated today. attention to pages 2 and 3 of this document, Q And also of the views of the scientific specifically to the article entitled Egg Industry advisory committee? Needs to Be United on Animal Welfare, Editorial A Yes. by Dr. Jeff Armstrong and Scientific Advisory MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. Committee. Could you please just take a minute A They were involved in editing and reviewing this document. It was a regular to review --A I have. practice for me. Anything that I produced that Q -- that article. And do you recall had "and scientific advisory committee" or their 10 10 this editorial? names with it, that they would review it. 11 A Yes. 11 Sometimes it took weeks. 12 Q Did you write this? Q What was the problem, or issue I should 13 13 say, from an animal welfare perspective with a Q And what's the subject of this? 14 program that lacks a hundred percent rule or 15 A I wrote this, and it -equivalent concept? 16 16 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 17 17 A I wrote this article and it was A The problem with an individual producer 18 reviewed by the scientific committee and endorsed who is going to be in a voluntary program, is 19 19 by the scientific committee. The subject of this that -- is that they are housing birds in 20 20 article is, basically, if you look at the second inhumane conditions. It's very simple. 21 21 paragraph, middle of it, "How can you justify And that's not an ethical -- that is a keeping (owning) some hens under humane science-based set of guidelines that we produced

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150 152 Q I'd like to direct your attention to market, not mine are more welfare friendly than the first paragraph of this editorial. The last yours, but a minimum level. And it's a zero or a sentence states, "An industry-wide set of 1. It's humane or it's inhumane in the guidelines should be just that, industry-wide." committee's perspective. A Mm-hmm. Q I'd like to direct your attention to Q Do you see that sentence? the second-to-the-last paragraph of this editorial which is on page 3. It begins, "It is Mm-hmm. Q And did you write that sentence? not our intent to suggest that all producers should be part of the ACC program. However, we 10 Q Okay. And what did you mean when you do believe all eggs should be produced in a 11 11 wrote that sentence? humane manner consistent with our guidelines. 12 12 A At that time, I think you'll see in the Currently the ACC provides a very effective and 13 13 first sentence of the second paragraph, a group efficient means to assure customers that the 14 14 of producers were considering the establishment guidelines are being followed." 15 15 of a separate program that would allow it to be Do you see that? consumer driven. And we were voicing our opinion A Mm-hmm. 17 on that topic as well as just the general rule 17 Q And is that an accurate representation 18 18 that a UEP program should be a hundred percent. of the committee's position at the time this 19 19 Q And why were you of that opinion, that editorial was written? 20 20 it should be a hundred percent or should be A Yes. 21 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. industry-wide? 22 22 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. A Yes. And I would accentuate the second 151 153 A It goes back to the core belief, the sentence. "We do believe all eggs should be produced in a humane manner consistent with our core understanding of the committee, that we were establishing the minimum guidelines for humane guidelines." treatment of laying hens in cages. And if the Another entire area of egg production industry wanted to follow our advice, we're that was under our concern but we had little opportunity to affect is the entire fluid or giving it. That's -- that was our view. And it breaker market. There are still millions of really gets to the core point that we did not want to see hens housed at less than 67 square birds that are housed in guidelines that are inches or in houses with high ammonia or many of below standard, but the industry still does that. 10 the other noncompliance points. We don't control that. All we can do is 11 Q Were practices that the scientific 11 recommend and hope that federal law or consumer 12 12 advisory committee considered to be inhumane retail will change those practices in the future. 13 13 unacceptable to the committee? In this case, we're providing advice to 14 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 14 an entity that asked us to provide advice, UEP. A Absolutely. We found the current --And that's what we did. 16 16 when we toured the industry and reviewed the Q Last sentence of this editorial reads, 17 17 current status of the industry in 1998, we found "Developing a separate program that permits eggs it to be unacceptable based on a review of best to be produced under conditions that do not meet 19 19 practices -- practices grounded on science. the humane standards found in the UEP guidelines 20 20 Therefore, we developed a set of guidelines that is a huge mistake for the egg industry and one 21 21 would allow them to move to a science-based set that could have repercussions for all of animal

agriculture."

of guidelines with a minimum level. Not a niche

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154 156 Did you write that sentence? Q Okay. And did you have an understanding as to why Cargill was interested in Q Okay. And what did you mean when you animal welfare? A Cargill and McDonald's both had -wrote that sentence? A Exactly what it says. I cannot well, since I became familiar with McDonald's and accentuate it any better than -- than exactly Cargill, it's hard to separate the two. It's what that says. Developing a separate program part of their value system. They believe in food that permits eggs to be produced under conditions safety, they believe in humane treatment of that do not meet the humane standards found in animals. It's part of their corporate social 10 10 the UEP guidelines is a huge mistake for the egg responsibility principles. That's true for both 11 11 industry and one that could have repercussions companies. 12 12 (Deposition Exhibit 13 was marked for for all of animal agriculture. 13 Q Why was it a huge mistake in your view? identification.) 14 14 A Because if you are --MS. SUMNER: For the record, I've 15 15 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. marked as Armstrong 13 a confidential document A -- if you are saying that you have that bears the Bates Nos. UE0366667 through 668. 17 17 science-based guidelines, and you're not Q Dr. Armstrong, do you recognize this 18 18 following science, that's false. That's a huge document? 19 mistake. You will lose the trust of retailers A Yes, I do recognize the document. 20 20 and consumers that value science-based Q And what is this document? guidelines. And, again, my parallel to food A This is a letter that we sent to Gene 22 safety, you know, is it humane or not? Gregory, and we wanted to clearly send a message 155 157 to the industry stressing the point in page 2. And the egg industry, by and large the UEP, they've accepted the science and moved to a And if you look at the first full paragraph, I'd humane level. given the background, "Our group of scientists is Q What were the repercussions for animal first and foremost concerned with the welfare of agriculture that you were concerned about? laying hens. We have consistently maintained our A It's just a spreading of the same role is to recommend science-based animal care practices to the UEP and not attempt to dictate concept that if one group doesn't trust one timely -- timelines of adoption by the industry. section of animal agriculture, then that mistrust "It has come to our attention that spreads to all. All get labeled. 10 Q Going back to your work as an adviser individuals within industry are attempting to 11 for Cargill for a moment. 11 develop a program that would use the USDA Process 12 12 Verified seal but result in less than one hundred 13 13 percent of the hens subject to science-based Q Did you have an understanding as to why 14 14 Cargill -- well, what is Cargill? quidelines." 15 15 A Cargill is a -- is a very large company And you skip down and it says, "It is 16 16 that -- many, many facets. The particular aspect our collective and firm belief that any program 17 17 approved by UEP or USDA should require of Cargill that I worked with was at that time called Cargill Sunny Fresh, and they were the --100 percent implementation. While both seals 19 19 they're connected but separate with McDonald's. represent marketing programs, we believe failure 20 20 So it's Cargill/McDonald's. It's hard to to ensure 100 percent implementation threatens 21 21 separate. It has to do with their -- their egg the welfare of laying hens and the overall

production.

credibility of our science-based guidelines."

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158 160 So I could have gotten to that point 14 a document that bears the Bates numbers -quicker, but the two points: Failure to ensure a confidential document that bears the Bates Nos. hundred percent threatens the welfare of laying UE0557576 through 78. hens, and the overall credibility of Q Dr. Armstrong, if you could take a science-based guidelines. moment, please, to review this document and let Q In that third-to-the-last paragraph, me know when you've done so. you read the first sentence. And then it goes on A Yes. I've reviewed it. to say, "In other words, a given producer or Do you recognize this document? company would not be required to maintain all 10 10 hens under science-based guidelines. We are Can you tell me what it is? 11 11 adamantly opposed to this approach." A It is another one of our notes from the 12 Do you see that? 12 committee, fully endorsed by the committee, to 13 13 A Yes. the industry stressing the importance of 14 14 Q And was that your view at the time you science-based guidelines, stressing the 15 15 sent this letter to Gene? importance to look at new systems, stressing the A That was not -importance of additional research. And finally, 17 17 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. that we're unanimous in the support of the 18 18 A That sentence and the following implementation of science-based animal care 19 19 guidelines by the industry. sentence, the entire note is not only my view but 20 20 the committee's view. Q And if you look at pages 2 and 3, the 21 21 Q And why were you and the committee document has a date of August 2nd, 2008, at the 22 22 adamantly opposed to this approach where a top. 159 161 producer or company would not be required to maintain all hens under science-based guidelines? Q Do you see that? Is that at or around MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. the time that this document was written? A Because hens would be subject to A Yes. inhumane conditions. Inhumane conditions. And did you write this document? Ω Q And you then went on to write, "We view the UEP guidelines as grounded in sound science Did you consult with the committee in that represents the threshold for maintaining writing the document? caged layers humanely. Housing hens at less than A In great detail. 10 UEP minimum standards is neither scientifically MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 11 justified nor humane." 11 A I consulted with the committee, they 12 12 Did I read that correctly? were actively involved. 13 13 A That's absolutely correct. Q Did they approve this document? 14 Q And was that your belief at the time 14 A 100 percent approval by the committee. 15 15 you wrote this letter? Q Does this document accurately -- excuse 16 16 A That was my belief and the full belief me -- reflect your views and the views of the 17 17 of the committee. committee on the topics that are addressed in the Q And is that still your belief today? document? 19 19 A Yes. 20 20 (Deposition Exhibit 14 was marked for MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 21 identification.) Q Sitting here today as you reviewed this MS. SUMNER: I've marked as Armstrong document, is there anything in this document that

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162 164 you believe to be inaccurate? accept this approach." MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. Do you see that? A Yes. A No, not based on my quick renewal with the document. No. Q What did you mean? Q If you look at the top of page 3, A At the time this was written, there's a discussion about enriched cages. August 2nd, 2008, some of the major groups --I'll name one: HSUS -- were vehemently opposed Q Do you see that? What was the to any type of cage. Any type of cage. So that committee's view on enriched cages at this time? was a reality at the time. Because there were 10 10 A From the very beginning, when we significant groups that would never accept any 11 11 reviewed types of systems, and even in the modifier cage. 12 12 earliest writings from the committee, we stressed But if you look at the science of this 13 13 to the industry that modified or enriched cages, system, and you look at the holistic approach to 14 14 similar terms, are a system that should be sustainability, it's very solid. 15 15 evaluated and carefully looked at, the industry. Since writing this in 2008, HSUS has 16 16 As I learned more and more about changed their view and they now accept enriched 17 17 enriched cages, toured enriched-cage facilities, cages as humane. 18 18 I pushed even harder. Because, again, if you I personally think that's where the 19 19 think about mortality and per-hen egg production industry will go and should go, and I've been 20 20 as being the minimum levels of hen welfare, it's very open about that. Not as representing the 21 21 also clear that birds want to perch, they want to committee's view, but as my own view. 22 22 dust bathe, and they like a dark area to lay Q Dr. Armstrong, do you understand that 163 165 United Egg Producers and several of UEP's members their eggs. Three distinct behaviors. And the enriched cage provides that, but yet keeps have been sued for alleged antitrust violations mortality low and per-hen productivity high. So that are in part based on allegations relating to it's something that the industry should look at, the UEP certified program? I think, as soon as possible within the realm of MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. what's practical. A I am aware. Q The last sentence -- do you know if the Q Are you familiar generally with the allegations about the UEP certified program that industry is looking at --A Yes. are being made in those lawsuits? 10 Q -- those systems today? A I am not --11 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 11 MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 12 12 A Yes. In fact, in my state there's a A I am not aware of the specific details, 13 just that -- just the overarching view. very -- very good example of enriched cages. You 14 can go to a website and watch the birds online, 14 Q Okay. And what is the -- what is the 15 and it's doing very well. And enriched cages overarching view that you are aware of? 16 were mandated by the EU -- or I should say cages MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 17 17 were banned by the EU and enriched cages are A My assumption is that the complaint is 18 coming into play. that this welfare program was not a welfare 19 19 Q The last sentence of this paragraph you program but was used to alter the price or 20 20 supply. And I really don't know much more than wrote, "Because of pressure from activists, 21 however, a solid science-based assessment may be that. Q Okay. And what is your reaction to required before retailers and consumers will

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168 166 those allegations? Never. MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. MS. SUMNER: Can we take a short break. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are going off the A My response is, from the beginning, our scientific advisory board first and foremost record. The time is 12:01 p.m. established minimum humane guidelines for caged (A recess was taken.) animal production. Later we expanded that to THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back. This other forms. is the beginning of Tape 4. The time is Our committee would be -- if there were 12:45 p.m., and we are back on the record. MS. SUMNER: Dr. Armstrong, thank you any indication that our committee was involved in 10 10 something other than the science, they would be for your time this morning. 11 11 profoundly upset and disappointed, because we At this point I have no further 12 12 always focused on, first and foremost, the questions for Dr. Armstrong. We do, however, 13 welfare of laying hens. want to reserve adequate time to conduct a 14 14 redirect examination which will be dependent Moreover, as you can see in the 15 15 writings that I have produced and the view of the obviously on, you know, the course of questioning committee, we view the process that we went this afternoon. We'd like to reserve up to an 17 17 through and the resulting guidelines as an hour to do that since we really did not use 18 18 example for the rest of animal agriculture to nearly our time this morning. But at this point 19 we're happy to turn -- turn over the deposition follow 20 20 This is a -- we're all -- we all view to the plaintiffs. 21 our role in this committee as something that is MR. OLSON: Okay. Well, we can see how 22 quite profound and had monumental impact in not the timing works out and address that later. 169 only egg production, but in animal agriculture. CROSS-EXAMINATION, That's clearly the view of the committee. We've QUESTIONS BY STEIG D. OLSON: been together a long time. Q So, good afternoon, Dr. Armstrong. I'm We're quite proud of this Steig Olson. I am an attorney for the direct accomplishment from a professional perspective purchaser class plaintiffs in the federal case, because we put science-based guidelines into and I'm going to ask you a few questions today. play, and we're also -- I have also said I'm going to do my best to ask clear questions, repeatedly to numerous audiences that I believe but if at any time you find anything about the the egg producers, the United Egg Producers, are question unclear, just ask me to stop and ask for 10 one of the, if not the, most proactive and clarification. 11 forward-thinking groups with regard to animal 11 A Thank you. 12 12 welfare in the United States. Q And if you answer a question, I'll 13 13 assume you understood it; is that fair? Q Did you ever understand the development 14 14 of the UEP certified program to be part of a A Yes. 15 15 supply restriction conspiracy among egg Q At the very beginning of the day you 16 16 discussed your professional work in the area of producers? 17 17 A No. social responsibility with regard to food 18 systems. Do you recall that? MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 19 19 A Yes. 20 20 Q Do you ever hear anyone talk about the With regard to the social 21 program in those terms? responsibility of food producers, is part of that MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. social responsibility being truthful and

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		_	
	170		172
1	forthright about production practices?	1	Q And what types of conversations did you
2	A Yes.	2	have with Gene Gregory?
3	Q So I'd like to go back to the beginning	3	A I don't recall the details, but I
4	of your work for the UEP scientific advisory	4	talked with Gene all along as I was constituting
5	committee. And to do so, let me hand you a	5	the committee.
6	document that we'll mark today Armstrong 15.	6	Q And do you see that Gene Gregory
7	This was previously used as Gene Gregory 6,	7	sorry, that Armstrong Exhibit 15 that you're
8	Donald Bell 3. It is UE0064537. And it's a	8	looking at lists the members of the committee as
9	United Voices from February 22nd, 1999.	9	of the date of the first meeting?
10	(Deposition Exhibit 15 was marked for	10	A Yes. The only error I see on the
11	identification.)	11	document is it says I'm head of the poultry
12	Q Dr. Armstrong, are you generally	12	science department, and it's head of animal
13	familiar with United Voices publications?	13	science department. Everything else looks
14	A Yes.	14	accurate.
15	Q Are you aware who its editor was of	15	Q Okay. And the listing of the members
16	as of 1999?	16	of the committee looks accurate as well; correct?
17	A Yes.	17	A That is correct.
18	Q And is this a publication that you	18	Q And there's a picture of these members,
19	would review as part of your efforts to stay up	19	and although the picture is fuzzy, the names are
20	to date on the egg industry?	20	there as well; right?
21	,	21	A Yes.
22	A Yes. I was a regular recipient.	22	
	Q And if you look at the first page of		Q And in both the picture and the list of
	171		173
1	this particular United Voices, does it discuss	1	the members of the committee, Barrie Wilcox,
2	the first meeting of the UEP scientific advisory	2	Wilcox Farms, is listed as a member; correct?
3	committee?	3	A He's shown with the members, yes.
4	A Yes.	4	Q Mm-hmm.
5	Q And I asked if you were aware who the	5	A And he's listed as a member on Gene's
6	editor was. Who was the editor as of this time?	6	document. Yeah.
7	A As listed here, Gene Gregory.	7	Q And Donald Bell is also listed as a
8	Q All right. And this first meeting	8	member; correct?
9	occurred in February of 1999; correct?	9	A Right. Barrie was an ex-officio
10	A Yes.	10	member, Don was a full member.
11	Q And this is a meeting in Arizona, I	11	Q The now this document doesn't say
12	believe you referenced earlier. Do you recall	12	anything about ex-officio?
13	the meeting?	13	A No, it does not, no.
14	A I do, yes.	14	Q You have an understanding of what an
15	Q Now, you testified earlier today about	15	ex-officio member is; correct?
16	how the members of the meeting were selected; do	16	A Yes.
17	you recall that?	17	Q And I believe that's a Latin term; is
18	A Yes.	18	that right?
19	Q And you testified that part of that	19	A I'm not familiar with the Latin, but I
20	process involved conversations with Gene Gregory.	20	know an ex-officio can be virtue of title, or it
21	Do you recall that?	21	can be voting are nonvoting.
22	A Yes.	22	
	A 100.		Q Right. But putting the voting issue

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45 (Pages 174 to 177)

174 176 aside, ex-officio means you're a member of some A There are no written rules about it, body by right of some office you hold in some no -- I mean yes, that's correct. Q And did you -- did the committee apply other body; is that right? the Robert's Rule of Order -- Rules of Order? A In this case it was -- the member was ex-officio as a result of being the chair of the A No. It was not a formal -- it wasn't producer committee. That's correct. run in a formal manner, no, which is not unusual Q And that means essentially -- well, for a group of academicians. strike that. Q And this -- this exhibit we're looking at references that among the issues discussed at Now, when you constituted the 10 10 membership, who suggested that Donald Bell be a the first meeting were molting and the economics 11 11 member? of such. Do you see that? 12 12 A I think Gene Gregory. A Yes. 13 13 Q Now, when you --Q Do you recall what issues about 14 14 A I'm pretty -- I'm pretty sure it economics were discussed with regard to molting 15 15 happened that way, and then I agree -- and I at this meeting? 16 agreed with that. MS. SUMNER: Object to the form of the 17 17 Q Now, when you agreed to be the chair of question. 18 18 the scientific advisory committee -- and to be MR. OLSON: What's the objection? 19 clear, this was a UEP committee; correct? MS. SUMNER: You haven't established 20 20 A Correct. that --21 21 Q All right. So we'll call it the UE --THE REPORTER: I'm sorry? 22 22 we'll call it the scientific advisory committee MS. SUMNER: Lack of foundation. 175 177 Q You can answer. but its full name is UEP's Animal Welfare Scientific Advisory Committee? A The topic that was discussed -- and A Yes. again, this is Gene's set of notes that I didn't Q Now when you agreed to chair this edit. I didn't write this. Very similar to what I said earlier, we looked at molting from two committee, were you given any formal set of rules that would govern how the business of the perspectives. What's good about a molt from the committee was conducted? welfare prospective, and what's bad about the A No. Q Did you sit down and create any such We discussed it from a production 10 10 set of formal rules? perspective in that it was clear that not molting 11 A No. We --11 would increase the cost of production. So it was 12 12 Q Were you -in that context. Not molting would increase the 13 13 A We discussed guide -- we discussed how cost of production. That was -- that was clear. 14 we were going to do things at the first meeting. 14 Q Okay. Were there other economic issues 15 15 Q Just discussed those orally? about molting that you recall being discussed at 16 16 around this time? A Best of my recollection. 17 17 Q Do you recall at any time anyone A We talked about -- Steig, we talked memorializing the formal rules that would govern about almost every aspect of the industry in that 19 19 how business was conducted at the committee? first meeting. So if it had to do with molting, 20 20 A I don't recall. we probably discussed it. I just don't recall 21 21 Q So there are no written formal rules the details. 22 about such things as voting; correct? Q Fair enough. And I'm just focusing on

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46 (Pages 178 to 181)

178 180 the -- the economic issues related to molting for MR. KEALEY: Objection to form. Q You can answer. A I'm getting used to this. A Mm-hmm. Q To you -- to your knowledge, are there I don't recall a specific conversation times when molting is more economically in that context. I can assure you we talked attractive for producers than other times? about the cost of production, feed efficiency of A That's really not in my sphere of all the different production systems, as well as molting and not molting, within the context of expertise. Q And who on the committee was -- had the early discussions of systems. 10 10 more expertise with regard to economic issues Q Now, I take it you were aware that 11 11 there were concerns in the egg industry about than you did? 12 12 MS. SUMNER: Object to the form of the times when there was too much supply in the 13 13 question. market? 14 14 Q If you know? MS. SUMNER: Objection. 15 15 A If you look at the different members of MR. KEALEY: Objection to form. 16 the committee, the person who understood A We focused in our committee meetings --17 production better than anyone else would be Don Q That's not the -- I'm just asking you 18 18 as someone who knows about the egg industry, were 19 Q And Mr. Bell, would it be fair to say you aware that this was something that concerned 20 20 also, studied the economic issues related to egg producers? 21 MS. SUMNER: Objection. 22 A I don't know his formal background, but A I have been in animal agriculture my 181 he studied every aspect of laying hen production, entire career, so I am not oblivious to the ups so I think that would be fair. and downs of all different types of production, Q Do you recall discussing with Mr. Bell but that's a normal -- normal thing for a person at any time the economic consequences of adopting in my role. a uniform set of cage space allowance guidelines Q And so would it be fair to say you were in the egg industry? aware that egg producers paid attention to issues MS. SUMNER: Objection. about oversupply of eggs in the egg industry? A I go ahead and answer; correct? MR. KEALEY: Objection to form. MS. SUMNER: Objection. Yes. 10 10 A Okay. We talked about the impact of A I was not in those conversations. I --11 various production systems on all aspects of 11 all I know is what I read from Feedstuffs and 12 12 production. So, the cost of production, feed normal email that comes to a department head of 13 13 efficiency, all of those aspects were very clear. animal sciences. 14 Because it was very clear to the producers that 14 (Deposition Exhibit 16 was marked for 15 giving more space was going to be associated with identification.) 16 16 an increased cost of production. Q Let me hand you what we've marked 17 17 Q Did you ever discuss with Mr. Bell the Armstrong 16. And this is a UEP United Voices notion that adopting a uniform set of cage space publication from September 27, 1999, Bates 19 19 allowance guidelines could address surplus stamped UE0064421 through 24. And I'd like you 20 production problems that had affected the egg 20 to look at the -- I believe the third page of the 21 21 industry? publication. There's an article that's titled MS. SUMNER: Objection. Animal Welfare Committee to Meet.

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47 (Pages 182 to 185)

182	184
<sup>1</sup> A Yes, I see it. I've scanned it.	pressing issues that needed to be addressed
Q And it references an upcoming meeting	including the current supply/demand problem."
in September of 1999 in Iowa. Do you see that?	<sup>3</sup> Do you see that?
<sup>4</sup> A Yes.	<sup>4</sup> A I sure do.
Do you generally recall that meeting?	<sup>5</sup> Q Do you recall those remarks?
<sup>6</sup> A Yes.	<sup>6</sup> A The thing I recall from Ken's
Q And there's a listing of the members of	remarks and I don't know if it was exactly at
8 the scientific committee; do you see that?	8 this meeting, but he was very helpful because he
<sup>9</sup> A Correct.	said we need to be proactive and on the offensive
Q And Mr. Wilcox is listed; correct?	and look at science-based animal welfare
A Yes. And this is Gene's list, not my	guidelines, much as we handled the cholesterol
<sup>12</sup> list. Yes.	issue in the past.
Q But it's an accurate list?	You asked about my attendance at these
<sup>14</sup> A That's an accurate list of members and	meetings. I'm in, I'm out. When I'm there
ex-officio members.	sometimes I'm on my laptop. So I can only tell
<sup>16</sup> Q Okay. You can put that aside.	you what I can recall.
<sup>17</sup> (Deposition Exhibit 17 was marked for	Q And do you
<sup>18</sup> identification.)	A But I was at these meetings, and I
<sup>19</sup> Q I will hand you what we're marking	recall you know, I recall hearing Ken Looper
Armstrong 17. This is a document Bates stamped	speak on many occasions.
<sup>21</sup> UE0297719 through 23.	Q And do you recall Mr. Looper at this
And can you identify this,	meeting saying that the meeting was extremely
183	185
<sup>1</sup> Dr. Armstrong, as minutes of an October 14 and	important because of pressing issues that needed
<sup>2</sup> 15, 1999, UEP meetings?	to be addressed, including a supply/demand
A Yes, I recognize that these are minutes	3 problem?
4 from that that date.	<sup>4</sup> A I recall him talking about the meeting.
<sup>5</sup> Q And one of the meetings was the UEP	5 I do not recall him saying other than what I
annual board meeting and another was an executive	said. And I just don't recall the details.
<sup>7</sup> conference?	But I'm sure he did if it's written in
8 A Correct.	8 the minutes.
<sup>9</sup> Q In Tucson, Arizona?	<sup>9</sup> Q If you look at the next page there's a
10 A Correct.	marketing committee report. Do you see that?
<sup>11</sup> Q Okay. And you attended these meetings;	A Yes.
12 correct?	Q And you were in attendance for that as
<sup>13</sup> A Yes. I was there.	well; correct?
Q And, do you know who Ken Looper is?	A For that specific committee report, I
A Yes. I know Ken Looper.	cannot verify if I was in the room or not, but
<sup>16</sup> Q All right. And if you look at the	16 chances are I was.
first substantive page, there's the chairman's	Q You were at the meeting where the
opening comments. Do you see those?	18 report
<sup>19</sup> A Yes, I do.	A I was at the meeting. I just honestly
<sup>20</sup> Q And do you see where it says, referring	can't tell you and remember which parts I was in
to Chairman Looper, "He stated that this meeting	21 there for.
was extremely important because of so many	Q Fair enough. If you could just briefly

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48 (Pages 186 to 189)

188 186 review what's right under that so I can ask one Committee Report that references a presentation or two questions. that you had given. Do you see that? A Yes. A Yes. I read it. Q All right. Do you see a reference to a Q And do you recall giving that Joe Arias? presentation generally? A Yes. I see that. A Yes. I recall that -- I recall giving Q And do you know who that is? that presentation, I think it was the first time. A Yes, I know Joe. And I let them know about the significant changes Q Who is Joe Arias? we were recommending. 10 A I know Joe as an egg producer who my --Q Okay. So there's a reference to you 11 11 referencing some preliminary recommendations. Is I just remember him. He's got a really big 12 12 personality, and you don't forget Joe. that what you just referred to? 13 Q All right. Do you see where the A Yes. If this was -- let me double 14 14 check the date. This was October, so by that minutes say "Joe Arias pleaded with the industry 15 15 to only produce eggs for their markets and not be time, we would have had the February meeting, and 16 tempted to expand with hopes of taking accounts then we also had the September meeting. And I 17 17 away from other producers"? Do you see that? don't recall whether it was this meeting or a 18 18 later meeting, but it was when I talked about 72 A I see that. 19 Q Do you recall Mr. Arias making those square inches and other aspects of the 20 20 guidelines. remarks? 21 A I don't recall those specific remarks. Q And you referenced a time you alerted 22 22 Q That's the question. If you don't folks at UEP to some of the significant changes 187 189 know -that the scientific advisory committee was A I don't recall the specific remarks. recommending. In addition to the 72 inches of Q I have to ask the question, if -cage space, were there other significant changes Sure. Sure. that the -- that you alerted the producers to? -- the answer's "no," that's a fair O MS. SUMNER: Objection. A So I talked about molting, and I talked answer. about the good things of molting and the bad Well, do you see that under the motion things of molting. to address the issues, there's a motion to Q Well, let's pause on that. What were immediately molt 5 percent of your flock? 10 A Mm-hmm. the significant changes with regard to molting 11 Q Do you know any way that immediately 11 that the scientific advisory committee was 12 molting 5 percent of a flock relates to supply recommending? 13 13 and demand issues in the egg industry? A We -- we at that time, we were 14 MR. KEALEY: Objection to form. 14 recommending that as soon as possible they find a A That's -- that's beyond my expertise, non-feed-withdrawal method to induce the molt 16 16 and from my broad knowledge, I know that molting versus a feed-withdrawal method. 17 17 was a practice that the producers used in a Q Were there any other significant variety of means. Our focus on the committee was changes with regard to molting practices that the 19 19 the animal welfare aspect of molting, and nothing committee was recommending? 20 20 really focused on that. A At that time, as I recall, we were 21 focused on not eliminating the molt but finding a Q All right. And if you look at the next 22 page there's a heading that says Animal Welfare non-feed withdrawal.

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49 (Pages 190 to 193)

190 192 Q I understand. So -- so one thing is Mm-hmm. you were saying there needed -- there should be Is that what you're saying? research into non-feed withdrawal? Mm-hmm. A And then we also talked about things a Now if we look back at this marketing producer could do to evaluate and mitigate the committee report on the prior page -negative welfare impacts of the current practice. A Correct. We did not talk about timing of when they would Q -- do you see Point 1, there's a implement, other than implement these practices motion. It says there was a motion for the because it represented no change, it represented members to reduce each member's flock size by 10 modifying and looking -- modifying slightly and 5 percent as quickly as possible and to maintain 11 11 looking at how they were handling normal practice this through July 1, 2000. Do you see that? 12 12 of a feed withdrawal molt. A I do see that. 13 Q And do you see a reference that the Q Was the scientific advisory committee 14 14 committee would meet again in February to ever asked to evaluate whether producers reducing 15 15 hopefully complete their work at that time? their flock size by 5 percent as quickly as A I do. possible was a humane thing to do? 17 17 Q So was your understanding as of A I don't recall. I really don't recall. 18 18 October 1999 that the committee would complete at I don't recall it being a topic of discussion, 19 least its initial work on the guidelines as of but if it was, it wasn't something that makes me 20 20 February 2000? remember it today. 21 A That makes -- that makes logical sense. Q Okay. And if the way that was to be 22 22 I don't remember all the details. But the done was by slaughtering 5 percent of hens, would 191 193 core -- I believe at this time some of the core that be a humane thing to do? MR. KEALEY: Objection to form. recommendations were there. For example, I know the first time I presented, if this was indeed, I A The committee nor I -- as I attended think, the first time I presented, I used 72. We these meetings, I didn't focus on the details of went back at the next meeting and talked about a the other committees. range making more sense from a biological and a Q You can put that aside. I'm just strain perspective. asking you a question. A No. That's what I'm saying. Whether Q At which next meeting did you go back it's attending this meeting or others, I didn't on the 72? 10 10 A If this was indeed the meeting where I focus on the details, I focused on the details of 11 talked about 72, then it would have been 11 the animal welfare committee and the animal 12 12 reference to that next February meeting where we welfare report. I can tell you from a 13 13 would've talked about the range, I think. Best perspective of the animal welfare committee that 14 14 of my recollection. we talked about on-farm euthanasia almost -- the 15 I don't know if it spanned two meetings best of my recollection, that was with regard to 16 16 or three meetings. I don't remember how disease situations, cannibalistic outbreaks. We 17 17 frequently we met then. were more focused about how you do it, not when Q So in your first presentation to the you should do it or -- and again, I don't recall 19 19 UEP members you talked about 72 inches per hen, being posed that specific question. 20 20 and then after that went back to the scientific Q Well, let me just ask the question, and 21 21 advisory committee and went to a range instead of the question is, as the former long-time chairman of the scientific advisory committee, if you have that number?

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50 (Pages 194 to 197)

194 196 an opinion on the following -- the question had Do you have a view about whether been presented to you: Is it consistent with producers slaughtering 5 percent of those hens for the purpose of increasing the price of eggs animal welfare practices for the producer members of the UEP to slaughter 5 percent of their flock, is consistent with animal welfare or is not because of disease, not because of inconsistent with animal welfare? cannibalistic outbreaks, but only to increase the MR. KEALEY: Objection to form. price of eggs? Would that be something in your MS. SUMNER: Objection to form. view that's consistent with animal welfare? A The determination of when the useful MR. KEALEY: Objection to form. lifetime of a hen is over is extremely open for 10 10 MS. SUMNER: Objection. debate. Some would argue that a bird should 11 11 A That's not the context that we would never be slaughtered and they should go to a 12 12 ever discuss anything. If you look at -spent hen farm and live their life out fully. 13 Q I'm just asking you now. Q But I don't think we're in that debate. 14 14 A No, I know, and I'm giving you an A The committee and I recognize that a 15 15 answer. bird will be slaughtered at the end of its 16 But if you look at what we just talked usefulness on that -- on that farm, and there's a 17 17 about in the very first meeting, I was very lot of things that determine that, and that's my 18 18 clear, and I said let's have a basic discussion answer. 19 19 of animal welfare. We're going to use these Q But this question is not about, you 20 20 animals, when their lifetime is up they're going know, the margins of, you know, whether a hen's 21 21 to be slaughtered. That impinges on their animal useful lifetime is over. Let's assume for the 22 welfare but it's done in a humane way, humane purpose of the question that we're right in the 197 195 prime of a hen's egg-laying capability. Does slaughter. So the committee is not going to get that affect your answer? into deciding when a flock is -- is terminated. A I've not been exposed to that in a real It was a clear understanding from the committee life situation with the committee. that when a flock quits lay, they go either to Q So you don't have a view? spent hen, or another big discussion that A I don't have a view. happened is the reason the on-farm euthanasia was Q All right. Now -discussed by the committee is that the price of A I would -- I'm sure the committee would 9 spent hens became such that it was impractical to be happy to take it up, and that's exactly what I 10 transport hens off the farm. would do. I would go back to them. 11 And so we were more focused about how 11 Q But the committee was never asked to 12 12 they would euthanize a group of hens. And we look at a question like that? 13 13 didn't -- we didn't make a judgment as to whether A Not that I recall. 14 14 they were euthanized there or in the Q Okay. 15 slaughterhouse or et cetera. We were focused on A And I think I would -- I think that 16 16 the humane slaughter, or euthanasia. would stimulate quite a bit of debate. 17 17 Q Just to be clear on my question, this Q Okay. If you could look at Exhibit 8 isn't -- I'm not asking about hens who have that you were shown this morning, that's what I'd 19 19 finished laying eggs. We're not asking about like to talk about next, because it's in the time 20 20 hens that have disease. We're not asking about line of where we are. 21 cannibalistic outbreak. This question is about A This? Okay.

Q Yes.

hens in the prime of their production.

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51 (Pages 198 to 201)

198	200
<sup>1</sup> A Got it.	<sup>1</sup> Q Exhibit 18.
<sup>2</sup> Q Now, Exhibit 8 should be the May 2000	<sup>2</sup> (Deposition Exhibit 18 was marked for
3 recommendations for the UEP animal welfare	<sup>3</sup> identification.)
guidelines submitted by the scientific advisory	<sup>4</sup> A Okay.
5 committee; correct?	5 MR. OLSON: Did I not give you one?
6 <b>A Yes.</b>	6 A Okay.
Q And you were the editor-in-chief of	7 Q All right. Give me a moment so I don't
8 this document; correct?	get confused.
<sup>9</sup> A Yes.	<sup>9</sup> So what I just handed you, Armstrong 18
10 Q Okay.	was previously Gregory 19, Bates stamped DAY I
<sup>11</sup> A Yes.	think five zeros, 29 through 55.
Q Now if we look at the first page	12 All right. And this is also dated
A And it bounced all over these	May 2000, Recommendations for UEP Animal Welfare
documents bounced all over the place. You know	
Word documents bounced all over the place.	<sup>15</sup> Committee on Animal Welfare; correct?
<sup>16</sup> Q All right. If you look at the first	16 A Yes.
page there's a mission statement from the	Q All right. And if we look at the first
scientific advisory committee on animal welfare.	page there's that same mission statement;
<sup>19</sup> Do you see that?	<sup>19</sup> correct?
<sup>20</sup> <b>A Yes.</b>	20 A Yes.
<sup>21</sup> Q And you wrote that; correct?	Q And where it says UEP to provide one
22 A Yes. Best of my recollection.	staff member and a producer as ex-officio members
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Stati member and a producer as ex-unitio members
199	201
Q If you if you look at the second	of the committee; right?
<sup>2</sup> full paragraph towards the bottom, there's a	<sup>2</sup> A Yes.
<sup>3</sup> sentence that says, "UEP did provide one staff	<sup>3</sup> Q And the next page is a listing of the
4 member and a producer as ex-officio members of	4 committee members; right?
5 the committee." Do you see that?	<sup>5</sup> A Yes.
<sup>6</sup> A Yes.	<sup>6</sup> Q Has Barrie Wilcox there; right?
Q And that was a true statement; correct?	<sup>7</sup> A Yes.
<sup>8</sup> A That's correct.	8 Q And it says UEP staff coordinator, Gene
<sup>9</sup> Q And if you look at the next page,	<sup>9</sup> Gregory; right?
there's a listing of the UEP scientific advisory	<sup>10</sup> A That's correct.
committee members for animal welfare; correct?	Q And then the next page is a preamble
<sup>12</sup> A Mine's missing on Exhibit 8. I noticed	which also, I believe, is in Armstrong Exhibit 8.
that earlier. My page is missing.	<sup>13</sup> But
Q Okay. Well, it looks like the version	14 A I think so.
<sup>15</sup> is	<sup>15</sup> Q Yeah. But let's just choose one.
A I'd noticed that earlier, but we talked	Let's look at 18.
about the October version or whatever	<sup>17</sup> A Okay.
<sup>18</sup> September version.	<sup>18</sup> Q Now is this something also something
<sup>19</sup> Q Okay. Let me then hand you something	that you authored?
l'll mark as but keep that one out for me,	A I like I said, I was kind of the
<sup>21</sup> please.	editor-in-chief, so I didn't necessarily write
<sup>22</sup> A Okay.	every section.

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52 (Pages 202 to 205)

202	204
<sup>1</sup> Q Do you recall whether you offered this	you see that?
<sup>2</sup> preamble?	<sup>2</sup> A Yes.
<sup>3</sup> A I don't recall.	<sup>3</sup> Q Do you recall who drafted that
4 Q Do you recall who did?	4 language?
5 A I I don't know. That might have	<sup>5</sup> A I don't know who drafted that language,
been Gene might have written first draft of	but I can tell you I led the discussion early in
7 this. I'm not sure.	our meetings that we would not be involved with
<sup>8</sup> Q Okay.	8 implementation or mandating timing.
<sup>9</sup> A Either Gene or I don't know. Maybe	<sup>9</sup> Q Well, other than timing, were there
Janice. I don't remember.	other aspects that the scientific advisory
<sup>11</sup> Q Were there parts of this, the	committee would not be involved in implementing?
scientific advisory committee's recommendations	MR. KEALEY: Objection to form.
for animal welfare guidelines that were first	MS. SUMNER: Objection.
drafted by Mr. Gregory?	A That that question is difficult to
<sup>15</sup> A There may have been from a logistical	understand. The best way I can answer it is that
perspective. I don't recall. But I can tell you	we focused on animal welfare first and foremost,
that every word was perused and supported and	but we did not do that in a vacuum.
tossed around by the committee members.	Q You considered economic factors?
<sup>19</sup> Q Okay. So if you look at the second	A We considered the cost of production,
page of the preamble where it says, "Recognizing	we considered feed efficiency, we considered
the growing concern for animal welfare	many, many aspects. We also considered public
world-wide, UEP commissioned a scientific	public perception.
203  advisory committee for animal welfare in 1999."	205  Q Did you consider well, strike that.
<sup>2</sup> Do you see that?	<sup>2</sup> All right. So
<sup>3</sup> A Yes.	3 A We considered those
<sup>4</sup> Q And this is part of those words that	4 Q let's look the next page that's
5 would have been scrubbed by all the committee	5 titled
6 members; right?	6 A We considered those
7 A The committee would have reviewed the	7 MR. KEALEY: If you can wait until he's
8 entire thing, yeah.	8 finished with his response.
<sup>9</sup> Q And then it says, "This committee was	9 A Go ahead.
comprised of" do you see that?	Q I'm trying to be as fast as possible.
11 A Yes.	A Gotcha. Keep going.
Q Six university representatives, two	Q The next the next page is titled
<sup>13</sup> USDA agriculture research service	Public Perceptions and Attitudes; do you see
representatives, one American Humane Association	that?
executive, one veterinarian, one egg producer.	A Yes, I let me get to it.
Do you see that?	Q You went past it.
17 A I do.	A Okay.
Q Now if you look at the bottom of this	Q And then I'm going to look at the
page it says, "The committee takes no	recommendations at the end of it.
<sup>20</sup> responsibility for mandating these	<sup>20</sup> A Yes.
recommendations, recognizing that the producers	Q Point No. 2 says, "The recommendations
must voluntarily accept and implement them." Do	in the UEP Guidelines should be designed to
mast voluntarily assopt and implement them.	in the object of designed to

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53 (Pages 206 to 209)

206	208
<sup>1</sup> foster high standards of hen welfare while still	doable for them.
<sup>2</sup> maintaining the economic vitally of the	<sup>2</sup> Q And so
<sup>3</sup> industry."	<sup>3</sup> A They also banned the gestation
Do you see that?	<sup>4</sup> Q there were suppliers
<sup>5</sup> A I do.	5 MR. KEALEY: I don't think he finished
<sup>6</sup> Q In what way did the scientific advisory	6 his answer.
7 committee consider how to maintain the economic	<sup>7</sup> A They also banned gestation crates. And
8 vitality of the industry?	8 I was involved I was
<sup>9</sup> A It was	<sup>9</sup> Q We're off topic with this
<sup>10</sup> MS. SUMNER: Objection.	MR. KEALEY: No, you need to let the
A It was simply from the perspective	witness finish his answer.
and by the way, this section I recall very	<sup>12</sup> MS. SUMNER: But I didn't ask anything
clearly was written by Janice Swanson. She wa	s 13 about gestation crates.
the primary author. We primarily looked at	MR. KEALEY: You asked an open-ended
practicality. And a good example is, you know,	15 question
<sup>16</sup> we didn't say go immediately to a non-feed	MR. OLSON: No, I didn't.
withdrawal molt because it was not practical.	MR. KEALEY: Yes, you did.
<sup>18</sup> The industry couldn't do it.	<sup>18</sup> MR. OLSON: No, I didn't.
<sup>19</sup> Q Even though anyone supplying McDonald's	MR. KEALEY: Can we have the question
<sup>20</sup> had to do that; right?	read back, please.
MR. KEALEY: Objection to the form of	<sup>21</sup> (The reporter read the requested
the question. It's argumentative, lacks	<sup>22</sup> question.)
207	209
<sup>1</sup> foundation. Who are you speaking about?	<sup>1</sup> MR. OLSON: That was the question. And
<sup>2</sup> Q Well, let me just ask a foundation. Is	then I think I asked was there a question
that true, McDonald's at this time	<sup>3</sup> after that?
THE REPORTER: Could you repeat your	4 THE REPORTER: I think you began but
<sup>5</sup> question, please?	5 you were speaking at the same time.
6 MR. OLSON: I'll just	6 MR. OLSON: Okay. Okay.
7 MR. KEALEY: You're withdrawing the	<sup>7</sup> Q So you've answered that one.
8 question?	8 So and egg suppliers were able,
9 MR. OLSON: ask it a different way.	9 after McDonald's made that change, to supply
MR. KEALEY: Okay. It's withdrawn.	McDonald's with eggs without using a forced molt;
<sup>11</sup> Q Is it true, Dr. Armstrong, that at this	11 correct?
time McDonald's required its suppliers to no	A No. They were not. Not all were able
longer use a forced molt?	to maintain as egg suppliers to McDonald's. At
14 A They did.	the beginning at about the time that
<sup>15</sup> Q So it was doable?	15 McDonald's did this, I think they had
<sup>16</sup> A It was doable in the context of	approximately 26 shell egg providers. I don't
McDonald's which had very few egg suppliers.	know exactly the number that it dropped to, but
<sup>18</sup> Q McDonald's buys small amount of eggs or	it dropped to probably three.
<sup>19</sup> a large amount of eggs?	<sup>19</sup> Q Okay. But
A Relative to the rest of the people that	A Because producers were not able to
buy eggs, it's a large amount. Relative to the	accommodate the guidelines or other reasons. I
<sup>22</sup> 98 percent of the eggs in cages, it was very	only know the facts of that change. I can only

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54 (Pages 210 to 213)

210 212 give you an estimate of the reasons. Q -- in fact these are --Q But McDonald's continued to sell THE REPORTER: Wait. Excuse me a Egg McMuffins after they made the change; right? minute. A Correct. Okay. Thank you. Q Their needs, McDonald's needs for eggs Q You said in fact these were were satisfied by the industry; correct? conservative recommendations? A That is correct, but McDonald's is not A No. I said that our measures of animal welfare, mortality and per-hen production are the a mandatory organization. Q What is a mandatory organization? two most conservative measures of animal welfare. 10 10 A Well, UEP is a voluntary organization. Measuring animal welfare is not as easy as one 11 11 McDonald's, if you're going to supply them eggs, might think. It is very complicated, and it is 12 12 you agree to certain conditions. controversial even among scientists, but those 13 Q Right. And -two measures are not controversial. 14 14 Q Okay. I appreciate that clarification. A You're comparing apples and oranges. 15 15 Q Well, I'm trying to understand. You So, in any case, the -- the guidelines 16 16 said it wasn't practical to, at this time, no here reflect a floor of sorts, the minimum 17 17 longer use the forced-starvation molt. And why guidelines to produce eggs in a humane way. Fair 18 18 was it -- why was it practical for McDonald's to statement? 19 have its suppliers do it but it wasn't practical A In a caged system. 20 20 MS. SUMNER: Objection. for others to do it? 21 MR. KEALEY: Objection to the form of A Yes. 22 Q In a caged system? the question. 211 213 MS. SUMNER: Objection. Humane. The minimum for humane housing of hens. A It was because at the beginning producers did not want changes. A significant Q All right. Well, let's just -- we've number of producers did not want changes. Some already gone through them, and I'll try not to duplicate, but let's go through these a little still do not want changes. So we were trying to get and move as fast as possible -- McDonald's is bit. Let's start with beak trimming. a leader in animal welfare, and they typically A Which document are you referring to? move faster. Q Let's use Armstrong 18. So the producers did not want to change MS. SUMNER: I'm going to object to 10 the starvation-induced molt. Producers did not that. I mean, this he had testified to is a 11 want to give birds more space at the beginning of 11 draft, and I don't know why -- I'm objecting to 12 12 our discussions. Over time I believe they the extent that these questions pretend like 13 13 listened and responded to the animal welfare these are the final recommendations of the 14 committee. They did not want to make these 14 committee. 15 changes at the beginning. MR. OLSON: Okay. I don't really 16 16 consider that an appropriate objection, but it's Q Now you've described the 17 17 recommendations layed out in this document as a minimum baseline for animal welfare. Q So let's look at -- I mean, why don't 19 19 A That's correct. we use the one that --20 20 MS. SUMNER: Object to the --Do you want to use --21 Q -- counsel used. Is that 5? Q And you said --MS. SUMNER: -- question. -- Exhibit 2?

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214	216
<sup>1</sup> Q Was it 2? The May one.	<sup>1</sup> A Beak trimming, yes.
<sup>2</sup> MS. SUMNER: 2.	<sup>2</sup> Q And the and the disadvantages are
MR. OLSON: No, I want to use the	short-term and perhaps long-term pain; correct?
4 May one.	<sup>4</sup> A Correct.
5 MS. SUMNER: Well, the May one's a	5 Q And short-term stress following the
<sup>6</sup> draft.	6 beak trimming; right?
<sup>7</sup> Q 8. Let's use 8, please. I don't think	<sup>7</sup> A Which is what you just said, short-term
8 there's any difference, but a significant	8 and long-term pain.
<sup>9</sup> difference.	<sup>9</sup> Q Well, this document breaks it out to
All right. So let's use Exhibit 8,	also referred to stress following the beak
this is May 2000, the one you discussed this	<sup>11</sup> trimming.
<sup>12</sup> morning with UEP counsel; right?	12 A Sure.
A I discussed Exhibit 2 with the counsel	Q And part of that is because the baby
<sup>14</sup> this morning.	bird ability to eat after the trimming process
<sup>15</sup> Q And we're going to	is impaired; right?
<sup>16</sup> MS. SUMNER: Yeah, objection.	A I would I would assume so. I don't
<sup>17</sup> Misstates his testimony.	17 recall all the details of that, but
<sup>18</sup> Q We're going to object to Exhibit 2, but	<sup>18</sup> Q Do you see in the middle of the
<sup>19</sup> I would like to start with Exhibit 8.	literature review, the sentence that says "the
<sup>20</sup> A Okay.	<sup>20</sup> bird's ability"?
MS. SUMNER: Objection. Misstates his	A Yes. Then that's then I would
testimony. We didn't really discuss Exhibit 8	<sup>22</sup> agree. Yes.
215	217
<sup>1</sup> other than for him to say it was a draft.	<sup>1</sup> Q Okay. And so and this is the
<sup>2</sup> MR. OLSON: All right.	science at the time. This reflects your the
<sup>3</sup> Q So let's start with beak trimming which	committee's best effort to reflect the science at
is on the one that ends in 901.	4 the time; correct?
5 A Exhibit 8?	<sup>5</sup> MS. SUMNER: Objection.
<sup>6</sup> Q Exhibit 8, please.	<sup>6</sup> A The best science at the time of this
<sup>7</sup> A What page?	document that was produced, which is a draft,
8 Q Well, the Bates number ends in 901.	8 that's correct.
<sup>9</sup> A Okay.	<sup>9</sup> Q All right. And, do you see the next
Q Is that not correct?	paragraph that starts, "Evidence suggests"?
11 A That is correct.	11 A Yes.
<sup>12</sup> Q Okay.	Q It says, "Evidence suggests that
<sup>13</sup> A Beak trimming starts, and then	primary breeders of egg-laying strains can select
<sup>14</sup> Q All right. And there's a Background	for a more docile bird and minimize the need to
section; right?	beak trim from a behavioral point of view." Do
<sup>16</sup> A Yeah. That's the way we typically put	you see that?
this together. Background, Literature Review,	<sup>17</sup> A Yes.
<sup>18</sup> Conclusions, and then Recommendations.	<sup>18</sup> Q And that was what science at the time
<sup>19</sup> Q Okay. So the in the literature	said as well; right?
review it discusses that beak trimming has both	<sup>20</sup> A That was science at the time
disadvantages and advantages from the welfare	demonstrating that it's possible, but it required
standpoint; correct?	implementation.

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	218		220
1	Q Right. And it would be a humane thing	1 qu	uestion and pause.
2	to do to put that into effect; right?	2	Q This document doesn't say under all
3	A Yes.	3 m	anagement systems and with all genetic stocks
4	MR. KEALEY: Objection. Form.	4 be	eak trimming is
5	A But the committee realized that was	5	MR. KEALEY: Document
6	years away.	6	Q recommended; does it?
7	Q And then there's the conclusions of the	7	MR. KEALEY: speaks for itself.
8	committee. Do you see that?	8	THE REPORTER: Excuse me a minute.
9	A I do.	9 C	ould you repeat your question and your answer,
10	Q It talks about weighing the evidence.	<sup>10</sup> pl	ease?
11	And then it says, "Using genetic stocks that	11	MR. OLSON: Will you let me get it out?
12	require little or no beak trimming is the most	12	MR. KEALEY: I did. And the document
13	desirable approach." Do you see that?	13 sp	peaks for itself. That's my objection.
14	A That is correct.	14	MR. OLSON: Why don't you wait until I
15	Q And that was the teaching of science at	15 as	sk it, and then you're free to make that.
16	the time; correct?	16	Q Dr. Armstrong, this document doesn't
17	A Right. But the committee also had the	<sup>17</sup> S8	ay under all management systems and with all
18	opinion that those stocks did not exist at the	18 ge	enetic stocks beak trimming is recommended; does
19	time.	<sup>19</sup> it	?
20	Q Well, where does it say that?	20	A The document speaks for itself.
21	A I'm just telling you what we talked	21	Q And it doesn't say that; does it?
22	about from a committee perspective.	22	A The document speaks for itself.
	219		221
1	Q But actually the next sentence says,	1	Q Right. And what the document says is
2	"However, under certain management systems and	<sup>2</sup> UI	nder certain management systems and with some
3	with some genetic stocks, beak trimming is		enetic stocks beak trim is recommended; right?
4	recommended." Right?	4	A That's what the document says, but the
5	A Right.	<sup>5</sup> <b>d</b> i	iscussion in the committee and the general
6	Q This document doesn't say, and the		onsensus then and today is that beak trimming is
7	others aren't going to say it either, that all		equired for almost required for all
8	management systems or all genetic stocks require	8 C	onfinement systems. And if people choose not to
9	beak trimming; does it?	9 <b>b</b> e	eak trim, they're going to have to deal with
10	MS. SUMNER: Objection.	<sup>10</sup> m	ortality.
11	MR. KEALEY: Objection to form.	11	Q And do you find it odd
12	A What I can tell you is	12	A That's the consensus of the scientists.
13	Q No, no. I'm asking what the document	13	MR. KEALEY: You need to let the
14	says.	<sup>14</sup> W	itness finish.
15	MR. KEALEY: No. You said and all	15	A And it also what's important, with
16	other documents aren't going to say it either. I	<sup>16</sup> al	Il the documents leading up, recommendations, if
17	have no idea what you're talking about.	<sup>17</sup> ye	ou look at the recommendations at 331902
18	MR. OLSON: Well, let me withdraw.	18	Q Okay. What's the first one?
19	Q This document doesn't say	19	A The first one says where possible,
20	A And I could probably go back on my	<sup>20</sup> <b>p</b> ı	roducers should select genetic stocks known to
21	computer	<sup>21</sup> re	equire little or no beak trimming.
22	MR. KEALEY: Just wait until there's a	22	Q And that

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222 224 A That is -- that is our way of pushing Because -the industry to doing this. Because at the time, Hold on. Let me ask the question -from a practical perspective, caged birds A Yes, okay. required beak trimming from a welfare Q -- Dr. Armstrong, that beak trimming perspective. Hands down. It was a mistake that was only recommended under certain management we didn't make that more clear in the document. systems and with some genetic stocks? But I can tell you without equivocation that's A I cannot speak to the exact wording, how the committee felt and, I would assume, still but I can tell you that the clear impetus for the feels today. committee in this document was to send the 10 10 Q The first recommendation of the message to the breeding companies and the 11 11 committee with regard to beak trimming was that, industry that selection for behavior is important 12 12 where possible, producers should select genetic and a goal for the future. 13 stocks known to require little or no beak Q And do you know whether --14 14 A No equivocation in my mind about that. trimming; right? 15 15 A That's correct. That and --Q Do you know whether UEP as part of the 16 Q That was the most important of the UEP certified program ever in any way required a 17 17 recommendations? single producer to do anything to select genetic 18 18 A No, it was the first recommendation stocks that would not require beak trimming of 19 because we wanted to get the committee and -- we baby hens? 20 20 wanted the producers and the companies that MS. SUMNER: Objection. 21 produced the hens to understand that that is a A I have never -- I have not known UEP to 22 goal. influence breeding. The UEP members would as 223 225 individual purchasers of strains. I'm not aware There's no equivocation among the scientists on our committee that would say you they -- and I'm really not an expert in the could have a caged system with the genetics at supply -- supply chain of the -- of hens, other the time this was written that you would not beak than having visited Hy-Line and my work on the trim. It would be a welfare nightmare. committee. Q But --Q Let me try this again, but first just A Would have been at that time. nomenclature. At one time this program was Q I'm trying not to interrupt you. I called -- the UEP program was called the Animal Care Certified program; is that right? apologize. 10 10 But, Dr. Armstrong, in the document A That's correct. 11 that the committee actually generated, that was 11 Q And then at a certain point that was 12 12 vetted by all the members of the committee -changed to the UEP Certified program; correct? 13 13 A That's correct. A That's correct. 14 Q -- it doesn't say anywhere that beak 14 Q And do you know why? 15 15 trimming is required for all hens in cages; does A I don't know all the details, but I 16 16 know there were -- there were complaints. And it 17 17 A No. Because it was generally was changed due to outside interference -- or 18 18 understood and common knowledge that anyone that discussions. Trade --19 19 understood production knew that in a caged system Q Do you know whether --20 20 you beak trimmed or you were foolish. -- trade commission or something of 21 Q But why does it say in this document, that nature. 22 sir --Q The Federal Trade Commission, are you

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226 228 familiar with that body? you, Steig. And I don't mean that to sound like A I'm familiar with that, and I know that an instructor and I'm going to go into 50 happened, but I don't have the details. minutes. But changing behavior and changing Q And what happened is the Federal Trade strains of birds takes years and years. The Commission -paper that is quoted by Craig and Muir took many MR. KEALEY: Questions, please, years to conduct. It was one study. And the entire situation was not meant to be that counsel. Q -- thought that calling the program an industry would follow that. animal care program was deceptive; is that right? So what the committee wanted to do was 10 10 MR. KEALEY: That's not a question. encourage the industry to implement that 11 11 MS. SUMNER: Objection. selection, and it would be years. Once -- I can 12 12 MR. KEALEY: That's an argument. Ask a assure you that once strains were available that 13 13 did not require beak trimming, the UEP scientific question, please. 14 Q Do you know whether the Federal Trade 14 advisory committee would -- would consider and 15 15 Commission was concerned that calling the program say use those strains. an animal care program was deceptive? So you're -- you're condensing 17 17 something that takes years into something that is MR. KEALEY: Object to the question as 18 18 there, and the clear message that we were trying argumentative. Lacks foundation. If you have evidence that you can establish this witness's to send -- not well written I don't think at that 20 20 knowledge of the Federal Trade Commission's state time -- and the reason we put it first on the 21 list is that we wanted to send a message to the of mind, I'd ask --22 22 A I'm not knowledgable of the details -breeders and the companies that this is a big 227 229 THE REPORTER: Wait a minute, wait a deal. minute. Please. Please. Federal Trade Q Right. From the standpoint of animal Commission's state of mind -welfare, it would be a big deal not to have to MR. KEALEY: -- I'd ask you to please beak trim. Correct? lay your foundation. A Only if the birds didn't kill each Q I'm just asking if you know what the other. Federal Trade Commission's concern was. Do you Q Right. know? A And that -- those strains in cage A I told you what I knew. That's all I systems don't exist. 10 know. Q But --11 Q Okay. So whatever -- let's just call 11 A They will kill each other, and animal 12 12 it the UEP Certified program. My question is at welfare will be very negative if you do not beak 13 13 any time over the course of that program, do you trim the birds today. 14 know whether UEP required the certified members 14 Q But the reason why the first 15 15 of the program to do anything, to take any step, recommendation was develop genetic stocks that 16 16 to make any effort to develop genetic stocks that don't require beak trimming was because that 17 17 would not require the painful beak trimming of would be a great advance from an animal welfare 18 baby hens? perspective? 19 19 MS. SUMNER: Objection. A And the committee agreed with that --20 20 A There's a fundamental flaw in your Can you just answer the question, Q 21 question. And it is a fundamental flaw that -please? let me -- let me take a moment and explain it to MR. KEALEY: He was answering the

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230 232 question, counsel. And we're awfully close to a Q All right. So let's move on to the boundary line here. You are not in court. You housing -- housing space allowances and are askings questions of the witness about his environment section. There's a background, and personal knowledge. Please settle down. Please then I think I want to start in the literature slow down. Please stop talking over the witness. review section, particularly where it summarizes Are we understood on that? the research on space allowances, with some MR. OLSON: Well, I don't believe I'm bullets. Do you see that? doing any of those things. I just want to ask A Yes, I do. Q And would it be fair to say those 10 10 MR. KEALEY: I do -- I do believe you bullets reflect the state of scientific teaching 11 11 are. You're on videotape while you're doing it. on the space allowance issues as of this time, 12 12 So please dial it back. May 2000? 13 13 MR. OLSON: Can I ask the question MS. SUMNER: Objection to the form. 14 14 A This -- the review of this was very again? 15 15 Q The question is this: The reason why lengthy. These points would summarize the majo 16 16 the first recommendation with regard to beak points at that time. 17 17 trimming was put in this document was because Q All right. And I'll try to be very 18 18 selective so we can move through this. If you developing and using genetic stocks that don't 19 require beak trimming would be a great advance look at the fourth bullet, the one that starts 20 20 "Measurement of white leghorn hens"; do you see from an animal welfare perspective; correct? 21 21 A That is correct. But the committee 22 recognized that those strains did not exist at A Correct. 231 233 Q Now the white leghorn are the smaller the time, and it would take years for that to happen. That's why we pushed it in this manner. size hens; right? Q And this is what I'm trying to get A They're the most prevalent, yes. clarity on. And even something that takes years Q It says, "Measurements of white leghorn has to be started; right? hens show that they require about 65 to 83 square A Which is what we did. inches, average 74, to perform even the most Q Okay. And my question is, do you know basic behaviors, standing comfortably and whether under the UEP Certified program UEP ever resting." That was of the scientific teaching at required of the producers who were certified the time; right? 10 under the program to do anything to advance that A That was one point you're pulling out 11 goal of using genetic stocks that did not require 11 of context, that's correct. 12 12 beak trimming? Q And from an animal welfare perspective, 13 13 MS. SUMNER: Objection to the form. is it humane to permit a hen to perform the most 14 A No, because it would be very 14 basic behaviors such as standing comfortably and 15 15 impractical. The most UEP could do is -- I think 16 16 which is profound, they established a A The committee would say yes. 17 17 science-based committee which told the industry Q And would the committee also say that you need to go there. It's like telling the from an animal welfare perspective it would be 19 19 automotive industry that we want hydrogen cars a -- humane to permit a hen to perform other

20

21

tomorrow. That's equivalent to it, Steig. And

why is GM not selling hydrogen cars today?

Because they're not practical.

20

21

flapping, that's where there is debate. And it

A When you get into the behaviors of wing

behaviors like wing flapping?

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234 236 also gets into the realm of practicality and it a preliminary stage" -- strike that. I'll move also gets into other factors besides wing on from that one. flapping. So if you put birds in a system where All right. Now let's look at the next page, the recommendations for caged hens; right? they can more freely express wing flapping, perching, there are tradeoffs in other areas that These -- these were the scientific are related to welfare, such as mortality. advisory committee's recommendations for caged That's why studies are ongoing to try to better hens per the UEP guidelines; correct? understand that. A Correct. Q If you look at the last bullet, the Q Number one says "Cage configurations 10 10 last sentence says "four inches of feeder space should be such that manure from birds in upper 11 11 per hen is required for all hens to have free cage levels does not drop directly on birds in 12 12 access to the feeder." Do you see that? lower level cages"; right? 13 13 A Yes, that was our thinking at that A Yes. 14 14 time. Q And would it be fair to say this is one 15 15 Q All right, you can turn the page. of those baseline, minimum standards of animal 16 16 All right. And now we're on the welfare? 17 17 committee conclusions; right? A Yes. The committee felt strongly about 18 18 A Yes. that. 19 Q And if you look at the second full Q And if hens are sitting in a henhouse 20 20 paragraph it says, "There is overwhelming and manure is dropping directly on them from 21 21 evidence that hen welfare in conventional cages cages above them, that's not complying with even 22 is impaired when hens are given space allowances basic standards of animal welfare? 235 237 of less than 67 to 86 square inches, average A That's one of the many things we about 72 square inches, per bird." Was that a discussed, we observed as a problem in our tours, true statement? and thus it's listed as a recommendation. A Yes. Q Right. And you -- in fact you, on your Q And it continues, "And also evidence tours, you went to henhouses and saw cage systems that hen welfare is impaired when feeder space where manure from the higher level hens was allowances are less than four inches per bird." dropping directly on the lower level hens; right? A Correct. A So --Q And earlier today you talked about how Q Was that also a true statement? A The 67 to 86 was a true statement then, the committee just thought it was intolerable for 11 11 and it is a true statement now. The four inches there to be a system where some hens are being 12 12 treated humanely but others are not; do you per bird for feeder space was the committee's 13 13 recall that? statement at that time, but it's no longer our 14 14 statement. Yes. That was in the context of 15 Q Right. But at the time -different flocks owned by the same person. 16 16 A That's correct. Q Right. 17 17 Q Okay. Now, the next paragraph talks A Person or entity. 18 about -- can we call them enriched or modified Q And does that apply here as well to 19 19 cages? this principle? 20 20 MR. KEALEY: Objection to form. Lack A Yeah. You can use those words 21 interchangeably as far as I'm concerned. of foundation. 22 A I've already stated that we don't want Q All right. And it says "Research is at

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238 240 manure to drop on any birds. right? Q Right. And if -- okay. I'll move on. A That's correct. I think we've covered some of these Q Right. And those are not good things others. Let's see. All right. Let's go to from an animal welfare perspective? molting. A Mortality goes up, welfare goes down. Dr. Armstrong, did the UEP certified Exactly. program put an end to cage systems where manure Q There's more here, but to cut to the from the higher level hens could drop directly on chase, the conclusion was that this practice does hens below them? raise some concerns? 10 A Yes. MS. SUMNER: Objection. 11 11 A I have no basis to answer that program. Q And the industry should explore 12 12 I can only tell you what our scientific alternatives? 13 13 recommendations are. I haven't surveyed the A Yes. 14 industry. Q And until -- and then it says "until 15 15 Q All right. So molting, there's such time that these alternatives are available, 16 background, literature review. I'd like to go to the shortest period of feed withdrawal possible 17 17 sort of under the Induced Molting. There's a should be used for molting." Right? 18 18 paragraph at the bottom that starts -- that says A Yes. 19 "Extended feed withdrawal." Q And that was the committee's view of 20 20 A Yes. the baseline animal welfare standard at the time; 21 Q It says, "Extended feed withdrawal 22 22 causes an increase in mortality during the feed A That was the committee's view during a 239 241 withdrawal period." Do you see that? transition. We established that -- what the A Yes. baseline would be. The baseline, getting to the Q And there's some statistics. It would point of being humane, would be non-feed be fair to say this was the teaching of science withdrawal. at the time? Q Right. A This is an implementation point that A Yes. Q All right. And so for -- during the you're getting at, not a scientific first week -- and just to be clear, what we're recommendation. Q Okay. And but -- but it would be fair talking about is depriving the hen of food; 10 10 correct? to say that the committee said to the extent this 11 A Yes. It's a -- it's a total feed 11 is going to happen, it should -- the shortest 12 12 withdrawal. period of time possible should be used? 13 13 Q Some call it starving the hen? A Right. Again, we -- whether it was 14 14 Mm-hmm. housing or others, we said we want you to 15 15 Q Now, and this says during the first implement these recommendations as soon as 16 16 week there is a doubling of mortality that occurs possible. But we at the beginning, a priority, 17 17 during the first week of food depravation. said we're not going to get into discussions of 18 Right? timing. We'll respond, we'll advise you, we'll 19 19 A That's what the document indicates, help you, and we're going to constantly tell you 20 20 to move as fast as possible as reasonable. ves. 21 Q And then it says during the second week Molting took a little while. Beak 22 of food deprivation mortality doubles again; 22 trimming is going to take a long time. And

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242 244 space, they built their own implementation time A That's -lines. We only said "keep going." -- there is a problem? Q I understand. And just for a moment I A That's exactly right. And that's why want to put aside the idea of moving to not using we didn't get into timeline. Because I can tell forced molting at all and just talk about the an animal rights activist what the science means recommendations during this interim period when and I can tell a producer what the science means the committee recognized that there would still and I've often said I'm an equal opportunity be some forced molting. offender because I frankly made both of those A Correct. parties mad because I didn't waver on what the 10 10 Q Fair enough? Okay. science would say. 11 11 Q And -- and from the perspective of Right. 12 12 science and animal welfare, was it compatible Q And during this interim period the 13 13 recommendation was if you're going to do it, use with what the science said about animal welfare 14 14 the shortest period of time possible; correct? at this time in 2000 to starve a hen for two 15 15 A Correct. weeks? 16 Q And do you know -- okay. And then --MR. KEALEY: Objection to the form of 17 17 A So we were trying to mitigate the the question. 18 18 negative impacts, but we knew we couldn't A It was incompatible with a change that 19 19 would result in significant animal welfare to eliminate them. 20 20 expect the industry to do that overnight. That's Q And there was -- there was scientific 21 21 evidence at this time that indicated a four- to why we viewed practicality as -- as an issue. 22 22 six-day feed withdrawal period would -- well, And that's why we didn't get into trying to tell 243 245 strike that. the industry when they would do things. Let me ask you this question. Q All right. Now, let's just move A Mm-hmm. forward in the timeline --Q Do you -- do you know, Dr. Armstrong, A But I will -- but I will also tell you whether the UEP certified program, while it that I think the committee was pleased with their action. They immediately spent some money and permitted forced molting, placed any requirement refined the feed withdrawal -on producers to only molt for the shortest period non-feed-withdrawal methods, because it wasn't of time possible? A I don't recall the details of the audit clear, or we would have said implement such a 10 system. I simply know that during this period of program at the time. 11 time we had significant producer pushback against 11 (Deposition Exhibit 19 was marked for 12 12 eliminating feed withdrawal, and we were trying identification.) 13 13 to push the industry in hoping that they would Q All right. I've handed you what we've 14 move as fast as possible. See, there were many 14 marked as Armstrong 19. And this is Bates 15 15 producers that looked me in the eye and said stamped UE0153203 through 204. And can you 16 16 "There's nothing wrong with feed withdraw. You identify this as minutes of the UEP Producer 17 17 guys are nuts." And --Committee for Animal Welfare of May 15th, 2000? Q That's not --19 19 A -- and that's the environment we were Q And you attended this meeting; correct? 20 20 A Yes. I'm listed as an -- a guest. A 21 21 Q But that's not what the science said. consultant. I'm listed as a consultant. 22 The science said --Q And I believe you testified this

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<sup>1</sup> morning that you were essentially the liaison to	¹ don't.
<sup>2</sup> the producer committee	<sup>2</sup> Q Do you see the reference to minor
<sup>3</sup> A Mm-hmm.	<sup>3</sup> changes being made to each component?
4 Q and there were also producers that	<sup>4</sup> A I do.
5 were liaison to the scientific committee?	Do you know what that's referring to?
<sup>6</sup> A That's correct. And I also mentioned	<sup>6</sup> A I do not.
that others would go with me from time to time,	<sup>7</sup> Q Okay.
and Joy Mench, Janice Swanson, Don Bell were also	<sup>8</sup> A I do not. All I can repeat is what I
9 there, and Steve Reger.	said earlier about how things happened.
<sup>10</sup> MR. KEALEY: Yeah.	<sup>10</sup> Q Okay. You can put that aside.
A Is that a Hy-Line guy? I'm trying to	Let me hand you what we'll mark
think. I don't know. Anyway.	Armstrong 20. This was previously Gregory 23 and
<sup>13</sup> Q In any way in any case, there were	Pope 9. And I actually can't read the Bates
liaisons back and forth between the two	stamp, but those are the exhibits for people to
15 committees?	15 find it.
16 A That's correct. It was quite	16 (Deposition Exhibit 20 was marked for
17 iterative.	identification.)
<sup>18</sup> Q Now, this refers to the committee	Q And do you see, this is also titled UEP
19 reviewing the draft of the Humane Guidelines for	<sup>19</sup> Animal Welfare Committee Meeting, May 15th, 2000.
20 U.S. Egg Laying Flocks. Do you know whether	Do you see that?
that's the draft that we just looked at?	<sup>21</sup> <b>A I do.</b>
A I don't know for sure, but I would	Q Same date as the last document?
A Tubilit know for sure, but I would	
247	249
assume so. This was the it would have to be.	<sup>1</sup> A Mm-hmm.
<sup>2</sup> I think this is the earliest draft.	Q Do you recall this meeting of the
<sup>3</sup> Q Okay. And then it says minor changes	3 animal welfare committee meeting?
were made to each component of the guidelines; do	A I do not recall this specific document.
5 you see that?	<sup>5</sup> Q Now, if the prior document, Armstrong
<sup>6</sup> A Yes.	<sup>6</sup> 19, refers to the committee meeting three times
Q So this is the UEP producer committee	over the course of several days around
8 making changes to each component of the	8 May 15th do you see that?
<sup>9</sup> scientific advisory committee guidelines; right?	<sup>9</sup> A Yes.
<sup>10</sup> MS. SUMNER: Objection to the form.	Q Do you know whether you attended all
A I don't the producers, I don't know	three meetings?
what is exactly entailed here, but I can tell you	A That committee, animal welfare?
that producers did not change any scientific	<sup>13</sup> Q Right.
guidelines on their own. If a producer had a	A I do not recall. But I can almost
15 question about a guideline case in point, four	promise I wasn't there a hundred percent of the
inches of feeder space, because they said	time. And then there were times when I was there
practically that doesn't matter. I took it back	when I was, you know, doing emails sitting in the
to the committee, we would discuss it. The	back of the room waiting for my turn.
committee had full control on what was changed in	Q Okay. So this question this next
20 the scientific guidelines.	question might be pretty easy, but looking at
<sup>21</sup> Q Do you recall this meeting?	Armstrong 20 now
<sup>22</sup> A I I don't recall it in detail. I	A This one didn't get a sticker. Is this

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64 (Pages 250 to 253)

250	252
¹ Armstrong 20?	September 2000 recommendations for UEP animal
<sup>2</sup> Q Why don't you switch with your counsel.	<sup>2</sup> welfare guidelines
A Oh. Okay. That says 20. That says	3 A Got it.
4 19. Okay, good. Got it. 20.	4 Q submitted by the committee. So now
5 Q All right. Do you see there's a	5 there's been this May document that was
6 heading that says Cage Space Allowance	discussed. There's a reference to some minor
Considerations?	<sup>7</sup> changes being made, and now we're at
8 A Yes, I do.	8 September 2000. This is the document that you
<sup>9</sup> Q There's a number of points under that?	g discussed earlier as sort of the more formal
10 A Yes.	discussed carrier as sort of the more formal
Q Do you see the one that says	11 A For the at the time.
"increasing space allowances would have two major	MS. SUMNER: Objection to the form.
effects"? At the bottom.	<sup>13</sup> Q And I'm just
14 A Yes.	MS. SUMNER: Misstates testimony
<sup>15</sup> Q Point 5?	
16 A I do see that.	<ul> <li>prior testimony.</li> <li>Q That was just only a table-setting</li> </ul>
Q One of them is a positioning of the	question, but we're on
industry as a pro welfare step. Do you see that?	question, but we le on
A I do.	A Okay.
A Tuo.	Q the same page; right?  A Yes.
Q Do you recall discussions about that:	A 163.
A A pro wenare step I don't recan	Q Okay.
the specifics of this meeting, but absolutely.	MS. SUMNER: Objection.
251	253
1 It's in my writings everywhere.	<sup>1</sup> Q Now, let's just look to see the
Q All right. And then sub-point B says	differences between the May and September.
<sup>3</sup> "an increase in space allowance would inevitably	<sup>3</sup> A That would that would be interesting
4 reduce the layer population and thereby reduce	4 to revise my memory of that.
5 the surplus production problems affecting the	Delian Solif you look at the
industry over the past twenty years"; do you see	<sup>6</sup> A Revive, I should say.
<sup>7</sup> that?	<sup>7</sup> Q Exhibit 8 was the May.
<sup>8</sup> A I do.	<sup>8</sup> A I gotcha.
<sup>9</sup> Q Do you recall that discussion?	<sup>9</sup> Q Okay. There's your mission statement.
<sup>10</sup> A I do not.	<sup>10</sup> A Okay.
<sup>11</sup> Q Do you recall at any time being privy	Q All right. Generally looks the same.
to discussions about that type of thing?	And then then it looks like the list of
<sup>13</sup> A No. Our in our committee and	members was taken off. Is that right?
I and I may have and I don't recall, but I can	A Yeah. I noticed that this morning.
tell you that our committee our committee	Q Yeah. And do you know why it was that
would walk out on me if we started talking about	_ ·
that from a from a scientific perspective.	committee, including Barrie Wilcox, was taken
<sup>18</sup> Q All right. Now, if you pull out	<sup>18</sup> off?
Exhibit 2, I think we're now up to	<sup>19</sup> A In May?
September 2000. You might have even already	MS. SUMNER: Objection.
pulled it out.	Q In the September oh, sorry. Sorry,
And Exhibit 2 should be the	you're right.

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65 (Pages 254 to 257)

254 256 MS. SUMNER: It's in the September one. committee should no longer be listed as a member? A I -- I may have, but I don't recall. The gears switched. I --MR. DAVIS: It's in your May one. MR. OLSON: Right. So, sorry. Q Okay. Q The September one -- I'm going to have A There were so many conversations back to have you compare now Armstrong 18 to -and forth. Q All right. You can put that aside. A Compare it to? Now let me hand you what we'll mark Q -- Exhibit 2. A 18 compared to 2. Okay. Armstrong 21. 10 10 Q Okay. So 18 has your mission (Deposition Exhibit 21 was marked for 11 11 statement, then the listing of the members. identification.) 12 12 A Correct. Q This was previously Gregory 21. And 13 13 Q Barrie Wilcox listed as a member; it's Bates stamped MFI0276310. And can you, 14 14 right? Dr. Armstrong, identify what this document is? 15 15 A Correct. A Yes. This is the -- must be pretty 16 Q Now if you look at Exhibit 2, there's close to the first draft of the producer -- well, 17 17 the listing of the members, but now Barrie Wilcox the document speaks for itself. Animal Husbandry 18 18 is not listed as a member, he's listed under a Guidelines for U.S. Egg Laying Flocks. I'm trying to read it and get the context. heading that says Support. True? 20 20 Q Okay. Give it a brief scan, and you A Correct. 21 might want to read that cover letter that starts Q Who made that change; do you know? 22 it off. A I don't recall. 255 257 Q All right. And then if you look at Okay. Exhibit 2, the September 2000 version, would it Q All right. And -be fair to say your preamble -- or the preamble A Can -- let me read it. is also gone? Oh, sure. Just let us know when you're A That's correct. done. Q So that language that says this A Okay. committee was comprised of 6, 2, 1, 1, 1 egg Q Okay. Now can you identify what this producer, also cut; right? document is? A Yeah. And I -- I don't have a complete A I understand the document and the 10 recollection, but I remember -- I do remember 10 contents, but I'm not -- I don't have a detailed 11 that the committee felt that the preamble really 11 recollection of it from a contextual perspective. 12 12 didn't fit. I don't recall discussions about the Q Well, let's look at the first page. 13 13 composition, I don't recall discussions about There's a cover letter from Gene Gregory. 14 members. I can tell you, I really wasn't worried 14 A Yes. 15 at the time whether a person was an ad hoc member Q Dated November 13, 2000. Do you see 16 16 or ex-officio member. I knew that the science -that? 17 17 the science group on the committee was driving things. That's all I can tell you. We weren't Q And do you see where he says, "We are 19 19 sticklers how it was listed, from my perspective. now pleased to share with you the completed 20 20 Q Do you recall, Dr. Armstrong, document of husbandry guidelines for the egg 21 21 discussing with anyone at UEP at any time that industry"? Do you see that? the producer member of the scientific advisory A Yes.

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258 260 Does that help identify this document? chairman of this committee, requesting that he personally select the most qualified persons Q Okay. available to assist him in this endeavor; do you see that? So this is the -- the scientific A I do. advisory committee had issued recommendations Q Would it have been more accurate to say that we looked at before. that Donald Bell was selected by UEP as opposed A Mm-hmm. to you personally? Q Now this is the first completed version MS. SUMNER: Object to the form of the 10 of the producers' guidelines; correct? 10 question. 11 11 A Well, yeah, I mean I'm still -- I'm A I don't think that's an accurate 12 still not clear. It looks to me that -- yeah, I 12 statement. Because they made the recommendation. 13 think this is the first presentation of the 13 And I was talking with my advisers and I could 14 producer, because it has some of our language and 14 have said no. Donald Bell was a very qualified 15 it appears to be that. 15 and acceptable member. And in fact we knew that Q Okay. So if you look at Mr. Gregory's 16 he would be someone that would be very much 17 cover letter, at the bottom it says, "This road 17 toward the status quo, and it's good to have a 18 map does not demand immediate changes but does 18 diverse viewpoint on a committee. 19 give producers an opportunity to be prepared when 19 There were no predetermined 20 their customer wants changes." Do you see that? 20 qualifications on the committee. He was recommended by UEP. I think Gene also 22 Q Do you have an understanding of what 22 recommended Scotti Hester too. 259 261 Q And how about Mr. Wilcox? Who that means? A I don't remember the exact context, but recommended him? this is at a period of time when, you know, A Barrie Wilcox was there because he was they're worried about people revolting because chair of the producer committee, if I remember some people did not want these guidelines. This correctly. was -- this was -- this was a very touchy thing Q All right. So if you look a few for the industry to move forward with these paragraphs in to the recommendations and guidelines. And they were going day by day on guidelines, there's the housing and space whether the members would accept adding space and allowance, the first one; do you see that? 10 doing all these things. It was -- I think the A I do. 11 industry was being very proactive. 11 Q And then I want to look at the box that 12 12 Q All right. Now if we turn a few pages says Recommendations. 13 13 in, do you see there's a heading that says A Yes. 14 14 Scientific Advisory Committee Members? There's an intro and two sentences, and 15 15 A Yes. I see it. the second one says, "Variances due to 16 Q All right. And Barrie Wilcox is just 16 unalterable features of existing equipment will 17 17 not listed here at all; right? be permitted for the useful life of that 18 A I don't see him. equipment." Do you see that? 19 19 Q And do you know why that is? A I do. 20 20 A I -- I don't recall. Was that something that the scientific 21 21 Q And at the top it says United Egg advisory committee was responsible for? 22 Producers asked Dr. Jeffrey Armstrong to serve as A No, but we were aware of -- we were

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67 (Pages 262 to 265)

262 264 aware of it, I assume. I don't recall the identify that as an email you sent to Gene specific discussions, but we reviewed this. Gregory, copying others, on January 6, 2002? A Yes. Q Okay. But you don't recall the discussions about that concept? Q And who are the folks that you copied? A I recall the discussions in the broad A Those are the members of the scientific context about old equipment, and that barns, you advisory committee. know, and facilities have a lifetime, and that it Q And one of those is Bob Krouse; who is would be very impractical to go (indicating) that? replace the -- replace some of these cages. A Bob was the ex officio member. He was 10 10 Q And would it be fair to say cages have chair of the animal welfare committee at that 11 11 a lifetime that can span many years? time. 12 12 A I'm not an expert on cage lifetime. Q And so was that Mr. Krouse who took 13 13 But yes, the longer the better. over from Mr. Wilcox? 14 14 Q Right. Do you know, I mean 15, 20, 30, A I assume so. I don't remember if there 15 15 50? Do you have any idea? was someone in between: we've had several. A That's not in my expertise. Q Fair enough. And have you reviewed 17 17 Q Okay. this email that you wrote? 18 18 MR. OLSON: Okay. We can go ahead and A Yeah. I looked at it again. 19 change tape. I might just have one or two more Q Okay. The Subject is "Concerns from 20 20 the committee." Do you see that? questions on this. 21 21 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're going off the A I do see that. 22 Q And do you recall these concerns from record. The time is 2:13 p.m. 263 265 (A recess was taken.) the committee? THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the A I don't recall a lot more than beginning of Tape 5. The time is 4:30 -- no, what's -- than what's here. There were numerous 2:30 p.m. and we're back on the record. times when the committee had concerns, and in (Deposition Exhibit 22 was marked for addition to being the chair I was sort of the identification.) chief navigator and the negotiator-in-chief. Q Dr. Armstrong, you can put that aside. Q Okay. And even after reviewing the I'm handing you what we've marked Armstrong 22. email, you don't recall what the concern was? A No. I -- the document stands for This is a document Bates stamped 10 10 UE0331187 through 1190. And it's a -- it's itself. I -- I don't have knowledge -- I don't 11 11 recall much beyond what's here. actually two documents put together. And why 12 12 don't you just briefly review the document, and 13 13 then we will discuss it. But I do -- I do understand the email, 14 MS. SUMNER: Steig, I think it's three 14 yes. 15 15 documents together. Q Can you explain for the record the 16 16 Q We're just going to walk through the concern that you were expressing? 17 17 whole thing. A So, as I had alluded earlier, Janice, A I've scanned them. Joy, Adele and others are involved in many 19 19 other -- it's a small world. They were involved Q Okay. So let's start at the back with 20 20 the oldest -with MPPC, the FMI committee -- it may have 21 21 A Okay. been -- should have been NCCR. I'm not sure. It's NCCR, FMI. That might have been a typo on Q -- document. That's -- can you

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268 266 my part. They were upset to see a retailer page as an email you received from Gene Gregory version of the producer standards, which must on January 7, 2002, the next day? have been this -- must have been Document 21. I A Yes. don't know. Q And the title is using member names, Q Let's not speculate. so -- and it concerns this topic; correct? A I don't know. And --A Yes. Q And Mr. Gregory copied Bob Krouse; do A -- which calls for space allowances you see that? recommended by the scientific committee for 10 laying hens to be achieved by hen mortality. So Q Do you know why Bob Krouse was copied? 11 A I would assume because he was the chair they were upset. And I transmitted that. 12 12 of the producer committee, and he -- he Q Okay. And as part of what you 13 13 transmitted, did you transmit a request that the referenced Bob in the first sentence. 14 14 scientific committee members' names should only Q Okav. 15 15 be used on the scientific document? A But I can't speak for Gene. A I did. I said that being the case, it Q All right. And have you briefly 17 17 was requested that the scientific committee reviewed this email? 18 18 members -- members to be used only on the A I scanned it. 19 scientific document. Q All right. I just want to focus 20 20 Q And by that did you mean the scientific towards the bottom. Do you see where Mr. Gregory 21 21 advisory committee's recommendations as opposed says, "We cannot take the scientific committee 22 to the UEP guidelines? members out of the producer document because this 267 269 A That's exactly right. has been printed and distributed since October 2000"? Do you see that? And you said --A And the -- go ahead. A That's correct. Q You said, "Gene, I think this is only And then he says, "If the committee fair." Do you see that? does not want us to use their names, then is it A Yes. And, again, putting our name on fair to request that they not publish a report that document puts us in the perspective of for peer review since this project was initiated endorsing timelines and endorsing particular by UEP?" Do you see that? actions that were not -- that are not in the A I do. 10 purview of the committee. And it really broke Q And what do you understand Mr. Gregory 11 that longstanding view that we had from the 11 to mean by that? 12 12 beginning. A I don't recall the -- knowing Gene, 13 13 Q And is that why you said having the Gene was upset. And he was saying, well, if 14 14 committee's names mentioned on any document other you're going to do this, I'm going to do that. 15 than the scientific report implies that the 16 committee supports or endorses -- endorses those Q And the "that" --17 17 guidelines when in fact they don't? A -- that doesn't -- no. That was a A That's correct. point in time that Gene was upset with me, 19 19 Q All right. Now, if we turn to the next clearly. Yeah. 20 20 page, can you identify this as Gene Gregory Q And just for the sake of the record, 21 responding to you, copying -- strike that. the "that" is suggesting that the members of the 22 Can you identify the email on the next committee couldn't publish anything about their

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	270		272
1	work on the committee in a peer-reviewed setting?	1	Dr. Armstrong. Sorry.
2	A He could request all day long, but he	2	MS. SUMNER: Did you intentionally skip
3	has absolutely zero control over university	3	23?
4	academicians on publishing papers.	4	MR. OLSON: Yes.
5		5	A Okay.
6	,	6	•
7	be A That's what he requested.	7	Q All right. And can you identify this
8	·	8	as an email you sent to Gene Gregory copying the
9	Q requesting?	9	scientific advisory committee on March 17th,
10	A The document speaks for itself.	10	2002?
	Q And then he says, "We need to support		A Yes.
11	one another." Do you see that?	11	Q And you copied Bob Krouse again;
12	A He did say that.	12	correct?
13	Q And what did you understand that to	13	A I did.
14	mean?	14	Q Because he was a member of the
15	A It's just out of the context he's mad	15	committee?
16	and and he's trying to get his way. It's just	16	A He was ex officio member by reason of
17	back and forth between two human beings.	17	his position as the committee chair. Sure.
18	Q Yeah. All right. And then if you look	18	Q Do you recall this email that you sent?
19	to the cover letter, can you identify this as a	19	A I I do now.
20	letter that was sent to you by Al Pope dated	20	Q This has refreshed your recollection?
21	January 8, 2002, that is the next day?	21	A It has.
22	A Mm-hmm. Yes.	22	Q Okay.
	271		273
1	Q And it's Mr. Pope now weighing in with	1	A Yes.
2	his thoughts on this this email that you had	2	Q And it's generally about this same
3	written; correct?	3	A Yes.
4	A Yes. That's correct.	4	Q topic? Umm
5	Q I think that we can just put that aside	5	A I was I was wondering what happened
6	and move on.	6	next.
7	And we are going to skip Exhibit 23 and	7	Q So essentially you say on behalf of the
8	go to Exhibit 24. So let me hand you what's been	8	committee you want to continue the dialogue about
9	marked Armstrong 24.	9	this issue; correct?
10	(Deposition Exhibit 24 was marked for	10	A Mm-hmm.
11	identification.)	11	Q And again you raise the concern about
12	Q And this is was previously Gene	12	the committee members' names being on the
13	Gregory 33. It's Bates stamped UE0174535	13	producer guidelines.
14	through	14	A Mm-hmm.
15	MS. SUMNER: Can you repeat that number	15	Q Right?
16	one more time, please?	16	A Yeah. Scientists, academicians, are
17	MR. OLSON: Yes. UE0174535 through 36.	17	very careful about what they put their name on.
18	Q And Mr Dr. Gregory, please briefly	18	And they didn't want to be tied into the
19	review it, and let us know when you're done.	19	implementation. While we're reviewing it, this
20	MR. KEALEY: I think you meant	20	is also evidence that if we see something that's
21	•	21	not what we think it should be, we point it out.
22	Dr. Armstrong.  MR. OLSON: Right. Sorry.	22	
	IVIN. OLSOIN. RIGHT. SULLY.	-	Q Right. Because one of the points you
l			

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274 276 make is that there's -- there's a difference A Yes. between the scientific advisory committee Q And then you also identified recommendations and the producer guidelines; differences with regard to lighting and ammonia right? as of this time; correct? A That's accurate, yes. A That's correct. There -- you know, in Q And you refer to this difference with one sense -- and that's probably what I said to regard to space allowances; correct? Gene on the phone, is there -- you know, is there a tremendous difference? Where are we going? A Umm --Q Well, just to be clear, what you write When do we -- when does the committee get upse 10 10 is -about a detail? When do we let a detail go? And 11 11 I tried to keep the committee focused on what A This language speaks for itself. Yes. 12 12 Q So just to be clear what language we're really is making a difference in animal welfare 13 13 talking about, it says "The scientific document versus what's an implementation step that in two 14 14 or three years is going to be not an issue recommends a per-hen range of 67 to 86 square 15 15 inches, but makes it plain that the lowest limit anymore. 16 is to apply only to small leghorns in shallow Q Because --17 17 cages, and that generally 72 square inches per A And that was a constant struggle. 18 18 hen should be provided." Right? Q Because the scientific advisory 19 A That's correct. And since you committee was not concerned with the 20 20 mentioned that, from a -- from a broad implementation steps. Correct? 21 21 perspective, not, you know, necessarily with this Not as concerned. 22 specific document, I can tell you that over time Q Now, 67 square inches, would it be fair 275 277 the committee basically said, okay, we'll accept to say that that is smaller than the piece of 67 paper that this email is written on? Q But that was --A I don't do the math in my head very That was not the case at this time. quickly, but 67 square inches is 67 square inches. So 8 by 11 would be 88. So yes, it's Q And I take it that was sort of a reluctant -- or a -- something the committee was smaller. reluctant to accept? Q Smaller than this piece of paper? A I wouldn't say reluctant because I A That's correct. don't recall at that exact time. There was --Q All right. So would it be fair to say 10 10 Steig, there was give and take back and forth that as of this time in 2002, under the producer 11 with this committee. There were -- there were 11 guidelines, hens could be certified under the UEP 12 12 times when one committee member might have been program while they were kept in a cage smaller 13 13 upset at another, and it was a very long and than this piece of paper, that didn't give them 14 14 dynamic process. And any time people are sufficient room to flap their wings? True so 15 15 involved you get this type of thing. 16 16 Q All right. There's also a reference --MS. SUMNER: Objection. 17 17 A Cage systems in general do not permit and I don't think we need to get into it -- to the using a per-house average as opposed to birds to freely flap their wings. 19 19 per-hen; right? Q And -- and even birds within the 20 20 A Mm-hmm. certified program weren't necessarily given 21 21 Q That was another difference you enough space to perform basic hen behavior 22 identified? comfortably; correct?

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## Armstrong, Jeffrey

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MS. SUMNER: Object to form.

A You're pulling one document out of context. The overall view of the committee is that where we settled was 67. We went through a transition of 72. And what I got the committee to -- you know, the committee, myself through discussion, and I never got them do anything they wouldn't agree to, that we settled on 67. And we knew that through the transition birds would be housed at less than 67. And 67 is a remarkable victory compared to 48 as far as hen welfare.

So we were looking at major changes, not diving down to a specific, you know, would this small bird be able to flap? Would this small bird have enough room to sit or a larger bird have enough room to sit?

Some of my committee members at first really wanted to look at that range and really look at different birds, and that wasn't practical to ever implement. And that's why we ended up where we ended up, which is after this.

Q Right. But the science -- the

producers phased in the space allowances and the committee was fully aware that there was a phase-in. What the committee takes pride in and what the committee now sees is that we are to a 67 and it's been implemented.

Q All right.

A So during the transition, were there back and forth and were there subtle differences? Yes. And I cannot recall or track those for you, but I would be glad to comment on specific points or documents.

Q Okay. Well, let's then -- put the phase-in aside. Let's assume that -- jump right to 67. That's still seven inches less than what the committee said birds needed on average to perform basic behaviors; correct?

MS. SUMNER: Object to the form of the question.

A The committee said in its final recommendation that 67 to 86 is the -- is the recommendation, and the committee recognized that the industry went to 67 as the final. And from a

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scientific advisory committee's report had concluded that white leghorn hens required an average of 74 square inches to perform even the most basic behaviors like standing comfortably and resting; correct?

A You're pulling -- you're pulling -- one paper stated that, and the committee stated that for white leghorn hens. But our recommendation ended up being 67 to 86. There was give and take, Steig. Yes. That's correct.

Q All right. So, if you could just stick with me. Now I want to talk about the requirements under the producer program.

#### A Mm-hmm.

Q All right. So under the producer program, a hen would get -- could pass the program while getting less than the space needed to perform even the most basic behaviors like standing comfortably and resting; correct?

MS. SUMNER: Object to form of the question.

A The producers phased in -- the

practical perspective, we lived with it.

Q All right. And now --

A But some members of the committee, if they were writing the guidelines by themselves, would have put everybody in enriched cages tomorrow, including myself. But that's not at all practical, and would not -- have very little impact -- it would have very little impact on animal welfare because it would have -- wouldn't have been implementable.

Q And I just want to go back to mid 2002 during the time of this document just to have the record --

#### A Yes.

Q -- give a landscape of what the producer guidelines were requiring. All right. So we've talked about how much cage -- how much space they get in a cage.

Now, would it -- to your knowledge, at this time, mid 2002, could a producer be certified even if -- because they were still using older cages -- manure from the higher hens

Henderson Legal Services, Inc.

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282 284 was dropping directly on the lower hens? them at 48. A I believe there was a document earlier Q All right. I recognize that you're today where there was grandfathering of -- that saying you're not conversant in all the details was the phrase the industry used to facilities, of the producer guidelines, but you are aware and the committee was aware of that. But the based on this document that as of March 2002 producers could be certified under the committee also knew there -- that we were headed toward a goal. So, yes, there were transitions. guidelines, even though --Q All right. And as of mid 2002, to your A Was -knowledge, under the producer guidelines, could a Q -- they weren't meeting the ammonia and 10 producer be certified even though it forcibly 10 the lighting recommendations of the scientific 11 11 starved its hens for two weeks or longer? 12 12 MS. SUMNER: Object to the form. MS. SUMNER: Object to the form --13 13 A What I can tell you is that there were Q Correct? 14 transition points, various phases of 14 MS. SUMNER: -- of the question. 15 implementation. And the committee was aware that A I am -- I am recognizing at this point 16 molting induced by feed withdrawal would occur, 16 I was much more -- at the date of this note, 17 17 and we told them certain conditions that should March 17th, 2002, I was much more conversant with 18 go along with that to mitigate the negative the details. And I am recognizing that there was 19 19 aspects. So yes, the committee recognized during a transition in the implementation of the 20 20 guidelines, as I've stated several times. implementation that it wasn't going to be perfect, but we were moving away from an inhumane Q All right. Let me just try to pull all 22 system to a humane system. this together. 283 285 So, Dr. Armstrong, from an animal Were there points where it wasn't exactly like we wanted? And that was my role to welfare perspective, was a program that allowed try to keep the committee moving and thinking producers to house their hens in cages too small about the big picture and not get tied up and for the hens to comfortably perform basic behaviors, that allowed for those hens to be in worried about specific details. Q All right. And again, speaking about cages where manure was dropping directly on their this time in mid 2002, a producer could be heads from hens above them, that allowed for the certified under the producer program even if it producer to forcibly starve those hens for two was beak trimming all of its -weeks or longer, where all of the baby hens were 10 10 A I-beak trimmed, and where the hens were not 11 Q -- baby hens? 11 receiving the minimum lighting or ammonia 12 12 A I was not -- I was not then, and I'm standards recommended by the scientific advisory 13 not conversant now, on the details of the 13 committee, was that program truly providing a 14 certification program other than we worked to 14 humane way of treating those hens? 15 15 make sure that the main points of the MS. SUMNER: Object to the form of the 16 16 science-based guidelines were included, and I auestion. 17 17 think there's evidence here that we complained A At all points from the formation of the

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and said, hey, this isn't exactly right.

Gene had producers that were pushing,

pushing, pushing, because they did not want to do

didn't want to give them 72. They wanted to keep

this. They didn't want to give them 67. They

scientific committee through the life of the

members would tell you overarchingly the

(indicating), the committee and the individual

producers implemented this to the best of their

committee, albeit back and forth like this

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73 (Pages 286 to 289)

288 286 ability. So was the committee aware of a of time and then I'll read -- if you go to transition in implementation? Yes. certain sections, I'll read in more detail. Did we believe -- did we believe that Q Fair enough. And if at any time you the program was humane? Yes. need to read anything --Q So hens --A Sure. A So the program was -- the program --Q -- to answer a question, you always the industry was moving from no -- no guidelines can, of course. But -whatsoever to guidelines. And the committee as a A Thank you. whole realized that there are practical measures Q -- can you just identify the document 10 10 and aspects that go through this. for us? 11 11 So to dive down to any one point in A These are the March 1, 2003 minutes of 12 12 time during the transition and say that a program the UEP welfare scientific advisory committee. 13 13 is not appropriate when it is heading in the Q And did you take these notes? 14 14 slope of the line in change that's quite A Apparently Scotti and I took the 15 monumental, I don't agree with that foundation. 15 notes --16 Q But were those hens at that time, that Q Was it the --17 17 were in a cage smaller than a sheet of paper, A -- together. I don't know who actually 18 18 with manure dripping on them and forcibly starved typed them in. But we would have reviewed them 19 for two weeks or more being treated in a humane together before we submitted them to the 20 20 way? committee and UEP. 21 21 MS. SUMNER: Object --Q Was there any typical practice of 22 22 MR. KEALEY: Object -taking notes of the scientific advisory committee 287 289 A A higher percentage of hens -meetings? THE REPORTER: Wait. Hold on. A As I recall, sometimes yes, sometimes A -- were being -no. THE REPORTER: Okay. Thank you. Q And when it was yes, what was the A A higher percentage of hens were being practice? treated in a humane manner than when we started A I guess this. I assume this. the program, and that percentage increased every Q All right. And do you know who took 8 month of the program as UEP, the animal producer them? committee, as deemed by me and interaction with A It -- I would take notes, sometimes 10 the committee, continued to make progress. Scotti would take notes, and I think Gene always 11 This note and the notes that you just 11 took notes. 12 12 put forward of March -- of 17, of 24, indicates Q And how did you take notes? 13 13 and captures a moment in time where we had A I -- never the same. Sometimes I'll 14 disagreements. 14 write on the computer, some -- type on a 15 Q All right. I've handed you what we've computer, sometimes I'll write notes. But if I 16 16 marked Armstrong 25. It's Bates stamped can avoid taking notes, I avoid it, just as a 17 17 UE0211387 through 90. And I'd like you to just general practice. see if you can, after looking at the document, Q And with regard to the notes that you 19 19 identify it for us. took, how did you keep them? 20 20 (Deposition Exhibit 25 was marked for A Anything we did, we distributed 21 21 identification.) electronically via email typically. 22 A All right. I scanned it in the spirit Q And how did you keep the notes that you

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74 (Pages 290 to 293)

	290	292
1		
2	took yourself?	Q All right. Do you recall this meeting?  A I do.
3	A On my computer.	A I do.
4	Q Are they still in your computer today?	Q THERE WAS A discussion of the of
	A I have no idea. I've moved a couple	cage configuration and feed space issues,
6	times since then.	Corrects
7	Q Has anybody asked you to collect those?	A Will-hillin. Willi-hillin.
8	A They have not.	Q And you made some comments in that
	Q Has anybody asked you to preserve	regard, correct?
10	those?	A I ala.
11	A They have not.	All right. And you reference you
	Q All right. Let's look at the second	referenced a visit to an egg famili where the
	page of this document. There's a heading that	committee saw manure dropping on birds in lower
	says Feeder Space.	cages. Do you see that?
14	A Okay.	14 A I do.
15	Q And it references Joy Mench pointing	Q And when did that visit occur? Do you
	out some discrepancies between the guidelines and	recall?
	audit forms on feeder space; do you see that?	A It must have been the visit, I think
18	A I do.	it's referenced in the second committee meeting
19	Q Do you recall those issues being	<sup>19</sup> maybe.
	discussed?	Q Okay. So back in 1999?
21	A Not in detail, but they were.	A I think so.
22	Q Okay. Then if you look at the next	<sup>22</sup> Q All right.
	291	293
1	page at the top, the third sentence, do you see	A Or whenever yeah. I think that
2	where it says "it was the general consensus of	would have been it. That would've that was
3	the committee that feeder space was even more	the main one where the committee was together.
4	important than the space allowance"?	4 Yes.
5	A That was the feeling at the time.	<sup>5</sup> Q All right. So would it be fair to say
6	Q Okay. You can put that aside.	that nearly five years later, in 2004, the
7	A But feeder space evolved.	scientific advisory committee was still concerned
8	Q Let me hand you what's been marked	8 that hens were being housed in systems where
9	Armstrong 26.	manure from higher cages was dropping on birds in
10	(Deposition Exhibit 26 was marked for	lower cages?
11	identification.)	<sup>11</sup> MS. SUMNER: Objection.
12	Q This is Bates stamped UE0153284 through	A I think that the document speaks for
13	25. And can you identify this as minutes of the	itself as to what I transmitted to the to the
14	producer committee for animal welfare meeting in	producer committee at that time.
15	Chicago dated March 3rd, 2004?	<sup>15</sup> Q That was still a concern?
16	A Yes.	A I don't I don't recall the details
17	Q And you attended; correct?	of that. I recall the for some reason I
18	A Yes.	recall the discussion of feeder space, because
19	Q All right. Why don't you just review	that was quite lengthy and quite concerning. I
20	the first page. I'll have a couple questions	don't recall whether where we were as far as
21	there.	the manure drop-down. Because the committee
22	A Yes. I'm ready.	never budged on that, I don't I don't recall

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75 (Pages 294 to 297)

294 296 with regard to how we felt about the range of the exact details of what we were dealing with here with regard to manure drop-down, other than space, it would have been about a 9. This would have been about a 5. what it says. Q All right. And do you see where you Q Okay. reference some research that had -- had occurred A And as we subsequently changed the on feeder space? documents, we said such that birds could consume A I do. I see that. feed. And we did that based on the results of Q So as of March of 2004, your view was the study conducted at Purdue. that the research that had been done on feeder Q Okay. So the -- anything other than 10 10 space confirmed that as additional feeder space this Purdue study led to the change in the 11 11 was provided, hens performed at higher levels; recommendation? 12 12 correct? A The Purdue study was very pivotal in 13 13 A That is correct. We -- I presented that wording change. 14 14 that information. The committee was not really Q Okay. Were there other studies other 15 15 clear, but it -- but at that point we -- the best than the Purdue study that were relied upon? we knew was that it needed to be four inches. I A I'm sure there -- I mean there were 17 17 took that to the committee, to this group, and numerous studies that the committee looked at, 18 18 they pushed back and said that's not what we see not just one. But that one confirmed with the --19 in the field. with the strain of birds that's the majority 20 20 I took that back to the -- to the today, we don't know, and they would all say we 21 scientific committee, and the end result is we need additional research. 22 That's the other -- that's another designed a set of experiments that were conducted 297 at Purdue University, and it proved the producer common thread here. There's some things you know and some things the best knowledge of the day is view correct, and it proved the old results Dr. Joy Mench -- not necessarily incorrect for what we have. that time, but for the majority of birds now, in Q And do you see here that there was a that one particular study, it wasn't clear. The motion made with regard to new cage equipment? study conducted at Purdue did not confirm that A Mm-hmm. Q And it said new cage equipment ordered cage -- that feeder space was related to hen after May 14, 2004, and installed after performance. December 31, 2004, must provide ten centimeters Q All right. 10 10 A So this is an example of the back and of feeder space per hen and zero exposed area for 11 forth. 11 manure drop-through, and it continues; do you see 12 12 Q Okay. So let's break that down a that? 13 13 A I do. little bit. As of this time, the best scientific 14 teaching available taught that additional feeder 14 Do you see that motion was withdrawn? 15 15 space was critically important to hen welfare; 16 16 correct? Q So is it consistent with your knowledge 17 17 MS. SUMNER: Objection. at this time that there was no hard-and-fast 18 A That's what we -- that's what we requirement under the UEP producer program that 19 19 thought. cages could not allow manure to drop directly on 20 20 Q At the time? hens in lower cages? 21 21 A No. What was clear is what's stated in A But it was -- if you -- if you look at 22 the document that their motion to effect our level of confidence on a scale of zero to 10

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76 (Pages 298 to 301)

298 300 equipment orders was discussed and withdrawn. Q And what's -- what is the point? The conversation about manure drop-through and A I think the document stands for itself. That's what I -- what I wrote. the combination -- conversation about feeder space was quite involved and complicated, as I Q That -- are you saying it's just alluded to earlier. unacceptable to have cages that allow manure to drop on lower hens and it shouldn't be a matter Q Do you know if there was any clear prohibition on cages permitting manure of points coming off an audit? A Yeah, we -- yeah. That's what we were drop-through as of 2004? A Best of my recollection is that the saying. 10 10 Q All right. committee stated repeatedly that we wanted to get 11 11 All right. You can put that aside. to a space, we wanted to get our different 12 12 (Deposition Exhibit 28 was marked for guidelines, and that the industry was getting 13 13 there as quickly as they could. As I said identification.) 14 14 earlier, Steig, the committee understood that Q Let me hand you what's been marked 15 15 Armstrong 28. This is previously Gregory 68. during the transition we were increasing welfare 16 Can you identify this, Dr. Armstrong, as a United for birds, but it wasn't perfect as we were 17 Voices publication from May 20th, 2004? 17 transitioning. 18 18 A Yes. Q All right. I've handed you what we've 19 Q And if you look at the second page, marked Armstrong 27, Bates stamped UC\_E00052294 20 20 there is a reference to an -- there's an through 97. If you could just briefly review 21 editorial by Gene Gregory called Are You 22 Committed? I want you to briefly take a look at 22 (Deposition Exhibit 27 was marked for 299 301 identification.) that. A Okay. A Okay. I scanned it. If you have Q All right. Can you identify the email specific areas, I'll dive in again. at the back as one that you wrote on April 23rd, Q Just a couple. Do you recall reviewing 2004? this editorial --A Yes. A I do not recall --MS. SUMNER: Objection. Q And towards the end you make a point about protecting hens in lower cages from manure A -- this -dropping from upper cages. Q -- as you sit here today? 10 A I did. Yes. A Pardon? 11 Q And you make a point about -- you say, 11 Q Let me just ask the full question. 12 12 "We believe it would be a serious mistake for Sorry. 13 13 producers to simply disregard this recommendation Do you recall ever reviewing this 14 by saying they would give up the points in the 14 editorial prior to just looking at it now? 15 audit." Do you see that? MS. SUMNER: Objection. 16 16 A Yes, I did. A Not to my recollection. 17 17 Q Do you know what you're referring to Q Then we'll just look at a couple 18 there? points. Do you see where Mr. Gregory at the 19 19 A Yeah, yeah. That's -- that helps me bottom of the first page says, "While never 20 20 because I think that was probably discussed at intended as supply adjustment program, the animal 21 21 this -- at the other meeting, but I'm not sure. care certified program is the only roadmap the 22 industry has ever had for future planning"? Do Yes.

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302 304 you see that? through email or paper. I don't remember when A I do. that changed. Q All right. Mr. -- Mr. Pope says, Q Do you recall ever discussing those concepts with Gene Gregory? "Whose program is it anyway, this UEP animal care A No. certified program?" Do you see that? MS. SUMNER: Objection. A I do. Q It eventually says, "program belongs to Q Where it says, "If you stay true to the program and manage it to meet the market demand, those of you who are participating in the it can provide the industry with prolonged program. You decide how the program operates." 10 profits"; do you see that? Do you see that? 11 11 A I do. A Mm-hmm. 12 12 Q Do you recall discussing those concepts Q Did you ever discuss those concepts 13 13 with Gene Gregory? with Mr. Pope? 14 14 MS. SUMNER: Objection. A Not that I recall. I did not have a 15 15 A Not to my recollection. tremendous number of conversations with AI, nor Q And then he says, "For many people with Gene, nor with the animal welfare producer 17 17 backfilling to replace mortality was a new committee chair. 18 18 production practice and may be necessary to Q I think the court reporter wrote down 19 maximize profits, but it's now time to rethink "nor with Gene, nor with the animal welfare 20 this position. Backfilling into unprofitable 20 producer committee," but you said more --21 periods certainly doesn't make good business More. 22 Q More? sense." Do you see that? 303 305 A Ido. Yeah. All right. Q Do you recall discussing those concepts with Gene Gregory? A I had more -- most of my contact would MS. SUMNER: Objection. be with those two individuals. A I do not recall. But I had hundreds of Q All right. So -emails and hundreds of discussions. Not to my A But I had contact with AI, so to best recollection. of my recollection, I don't recall. Q All right. So Mr. Pope said here, "In (Deposition Exhibit 29 was marked for this regard, the original intent of permitting identification.) 10 Q Let me hand you what we've marked animal care certified companies to backfill was 11 11 Armstrong 29, which is the United Voices from to accommodate those few extra unexpected pullets 12 12 August 12th, 2004. And it was previously Pope from grow-out facilities." Do you see that? 13 13 Exhibit 35. A Mm-hmm. 14 In here, Dr. Armstrong, if you look at 14 Q "This option will avoid the destruction 15 15 the second page, again, there's an editorial, and waste of what otherwise was a productive 16 16 bird." Do you see that? this one by Al Pope. It's called Backfilling: 17 17 The Loophole of a Hangman's Noose. Mm-hmm. Q Do you know what Mr. Pope was referring A Yes. I've read it. 19 19 Q All right. Do you recall ever seeing to there? 20 20 this editorial before? A I think it's exactly what it says. 21 21 Q Okay. And is that consistent with your A I'm sure I scanned it, just like that one, but I don't recall. I mean they all came knowledge?

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306	308
<sup>1</sup> A Yes. That's one argument for	<sup>1</sup> A I do see that.
<sup>2</sup> backfilling.	<sup>2</sup> Q Now, Dr. Gregory, is it your testimony
3 Q To avoid	that you never discussed with Gene
<sup>4</sup> A There are arguments against.	Did I call you Dr. Gregory? I
<sup>5</sup> Q Right. So one of the arguments for	<sup>5</sup> apologize.
backfilling is to avoid the destruction and waste	<sup>6</sup> Dr. Armstrong, is it your testimony
of a bird; correct?	that you never discussed with Gene Gregory or Al
8 A To avoid the the destruction of	8 Pope the idea that the problem with backfilling
9 unexpected pullets, excess pullets, yes.	9 was that it was hurting egg prices?
<sup>10</sup> Q And that is consistent with animal	10 A I don't recall.
welfare, avoiding the destruction of excess	Q All right. So you see this editorial's
pullets; correct?	dated August 12th, 2004; correct? Just as a
A From a from a broad perspective, it	table setting.
is. Similar to avoiding euthanasia of male	A (No response)
<sup>15</sup> chicks.	<sup>15</sup> Q Okay. And now you've pulled out your
Q Now, is the concept that a producer has	letter, which I appreciate. That's Exhibit 11, I
to make an estimate of the livability of the	believe; correct?
pullets they put in the pullet house, and that	A Yes. I was trying to think about the
sometimes they have better livability than they	19 timing of
expected, so there are extra pullets?	20 Q Yeah.
A What you're saying is sometimes the	A of these events.
22 producer cannot produce cannot predict the	Q So so but I've also handed you, and
producer cannot produce cannot predict the	Q 50 30 but i ve also Handed you, and
307	309
¹ supply.	just keep this one out too, what we've marked
<sup>2</sup> Q And sometimes	<sup>2</sup> Armstrong Exhibit 30.
3 A I just I'm not an expert in that	<sup>3</sup> (Deposition Exhibit 30 was marked for
<sup>4</sup> area, but it is logical.	<sup>4</sup> identification.)
Description of the second second of the second s	<sup>5</sup> A Okay. So I've got August 12th,
sometimes it's more, presumably?	<sup>6</sup> October 4th, and then I've got a October 4th.
<sup>7</sup> A That's logical.	Q Yeah. So so Armstrong Exhibit 30 is
<sup>8</sup> Q Okay. And when it's more, that means	<sup>8</sup> Bates stamped UC_E00052448. Okay?
9 there are these extra pullets that either have to	<sup>9</sup> A Mm-hmm.
go somewhere or be destroyed. Is that true?	<sup>10</sup> Q And can you identify that as a
<sup>11</sup> A Yes.	letter as an email that you wrote on
Q And backfilling is a way to put those	<sup>12</sup> August 4th, 2004?
pullets somewhere as opposed to destroying them.	<sup>13</sup> A I believe so, and I think Exhibit 11
<sup>14</sup> True?	would have been the attachment.
<sup>15</sup> A That's consistent with what's written	<sup>15</sup> Q The attached letter. So a little over
<sup>16</sup> here.	a month after Al Pope's editorial about
Q But what Mr. Pope says is, "While that	backfilling being a loophole of a hangman's
may have been a good idea at one time, the	<sup>18</sup> noose; correct?
backfill provision, in my opinion, is	19 A That's correct.
contributing or even causing some of the	Q And then your cover letter well, let
disorderly marketing and poor egg prices that we	me ask first, who was your email addressed to?
are currently experiencing." Do you see that?	A The email is addressed to the

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310 312 scientific committee. remembering the exact details. I don't know how Q And you say -- you asked them to review it originated. But we could have had that the attached letter? conversation; I don't know. A Mm-hmm. Q All right. Do you recall what led up You say, "Scotti assisted in providing to you writing this editorial for United Voices? the first draft of a letter asking producers to A I do not. cease the practice of backfilling." Do you see Q Was that -- do you recall how many that? editorials you wrote? In other words, is this A I do. the only one or were there others? Do you know? 10 10 Q Then you say, "We need to support UEP A No, I was frequent -- I frequently 11 11 voiced my opinion, both in Feedstuffs to the in their quest to terminate this practice." Do 12 12 you see that? producers, trying -- with the goal of trying to 13 13 A I do. move them along, to continue to be proactive and 14 14 accept science-based guidelines. Q And that was your view at the time; 15 15 right? Q Do you know how many United Voices 16 A That's correct. editorials you wrote while you were the chair of 17 17 Q And what was of the basis for saying the scientific advisory committee? 18 18 that UEP was on a quest to terminate this Α No. practice? Q And I'm going to leave more of these 20 20 questions for another counsel, but was the A I don't -- I don't recall. 21 21 Q It's these editorials from Gene Gregory writing of these editorials part of what you 22 and Al Pope; correct? were -- your consulting work for UEP? 311 313 A I don't recall. A My consulting work for UEP was not tied Q But it could have been at least partly to any one specific issue, but it wasn't the direct work with the committee. that; correct? MR. KEALEY: Calls for speculation. Q And it encompassed things like --A So I was --A I don't recall. MR. KEALEY: The witness has answered Q -- efficacy? the question. A So I was providing a crystal ball and Q Okay. You can put that aside. looking at the future for the industry as far as animal welfare and social responsibility in the Dr. Armstrong, if you could now pull 10 out Exhibit 12. food chain. But not in areas of supply chain or 11 A Can you show it to me? That might help 11 others. 12 12 Q And your consulting work encompassed expedite. 13 13 Q It's a United Voices from May 2005 using the media to advocate for animal welfare? 14 where you wrote the editorial on the egg industry 14 A And science-based guidelines. 15 15 needing to be united. Q And in the middle of your editorial 16 16 A Got it. Okay. that we've looked at -- I think I only want to 17 17 Q Now, Dr. Armstrong, Gene Gregory came look at this one sentence -- you say, "In this 18 to you and asked you to speak out against this context, how is it possible to justify selling 19 19 competing program to the UEP certified program; eggs that are produced under less-than-optimal 20 20 conditions for hen welfare?" Do you see that? correct? 21 21 A I don't recall. He may have. I don't A I do. recall the details. I'm not -- I'm not Q Is that true statement? I mean a --

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80 (Pages 314 to 317)

314 316 A That was my -to the industry, not me. And not the committee. -- fair question? You're comparing apples and oranges again. A That was my opinion that I penned at Q Do you recall a time when Gene Gregory asked you to reach out to a customer of one of Q But, Dr. Armstrong, haven't you the egg suppliers who was planning to use this repeatedly today told us that the committee competing program? understood that during this very period there A I don't recall, but that may have happened. were going to be hens, even under the UEP guidelines, that weren't receiving optimal Q Do you recall Mr. Gregory asking you to 10 10 conditions for hen welfare? reach out to Walmart? 11 11 A I recall going to Walmart for several MS. SUMNER: Objection. 12 12 A That's correct. But what you're -purposes. And it -- it could very well, and it 13 13 you're comparing apples and oranges. I'm talking wouldn't have been unlikely that I talked with 14 14 about establishing a program that condones Gene before I went to Walmart. But I went to 15 15 permanently, and doesn't transition. Walmart representing Michigan State, but I also 16 16 Q That -went to Walmart as chair of the advisory 17 17 A So we had a committee -- we had a committee and all that I am. 18 18 industry that was transitioning and moving into Q Did you go to Walmart and -- to try to 19 19 adopting these animal welfare guidelines. That's convince Walmart not to leave the UEP program in 20 20 different. favor of this competing program? 21 21 Q So if that --A I don't recall that precise detail. 22 22 A And the committee agreed with me. So But I can tell you that I talked with numerous 315 317 groups about the positive aspects of the UEP -this was -- this was as my role as committee chair, as it says. Jeff Armstrong and scientific UEP program. I did that publicly, I did that in advisory committee. meetings, and I did it privately. Q So if that competing program didn't Q And in addition to talking about the have any permanent requirements, then you positive aspects of the UEP program, did you talk to Walmart about the negative aspects of this wouldn't have had any problem with it? MR. KEALEY: Objection to form. Lack competing program? of foundation. Contrary to fact. A I don't recall. Q Do you recall Mr. Gregory asking you to Q Was that -- I mean was that your 10 10 concern with the competing program, that it had do that? 11 11 some permanent requirements? A I really don't recall. 12 12 A My -- my concern, our concern with a Q Do you recall Mr. Gregory asking you to 13 program, whatever program it may be, that did not contact the USDA about concerns about this 14 have the minimum humane standards is that hen 14 competing program? welfare would suffer. A Yes, I do recall that. 16 16 Q And didn't that same concern apply to Q And did you do that? 17 17 the UEP certified program at this time? I did. MS. SUMNER: Objection. And do you --19 19 A It was in transition. As I said A I -- I believe I did. I -- I would 20 repeatedly, the committee understood there was a 20 have. Yes. 21 21 transition. And we were not going to be able to Q Was that part of your consulting work move the industry immediately. The timing was up for UEP?

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318 320 A It is difficult to determine what was MR. OLSON: All right. At this time I what. But if you look at the committee's view on think that's all I have so I'll pass the witness that program, I would have been speaking on and hopefully won't need to circle back after UEP behalf of the committee. Because the committee counsel has anything, and thank you very much for has a letter here that says they are not in favor your time. of a program that does not have a baseline of THE WITNESS: You're welcome. humane production. MR. KEALEY: Sorry. Counsel, you've Q So did you see part of your work on the marked Exhibit 31. MR. OLSON: I just wanted him to committee as being to advocate against other 10 10 programs that you didn't believe in? authenticate it, which he did. He identified it 11 11 A My role on the committee, my role as a as an email he wrote. 12 person, my role as a consultant, was to advocate MR. KEALEY: This one has four emails 13 13 for science. And to advocate for the humane in it. 14 treatment of hens. If that felled against the 14 Q Is that an email chain that you --15 15 program, so be it. A Absolutely. 16 MR. OLSON: Well, just for the sake of Q -- transmitted? 17 17 the record I'll put this document in, Armstrong A I remember -- I remember that because 18 18 we were getting our letterhead right, and that's 19 19 (Deposition Exhibit 31 was marked for all strung together. 20 20 MR. OLSON: Thank you. identification.) 21 21 MR. OLSON: And it's Bates stamped Should we go off the record? 22 UE0547338 through 341. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're going off the 319 321 Q And I'll just ask, Dr. Gregory, if record. The time is 3:32 p.m. you -- Dr. Armstrong, I apologize -- if you can (A recess was taken.) identify this as an email that you wrote to Gene THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the Gregory on August 4, 2008? beginning of Tape 6. The time is 3:43 p.m., and A Yes. I recall this. we are back on the record. Q All right. Dr. Armstrong, what did you FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION. QUESTIONS BY RACHEL E. SCHWARTZ: do to prepare for today's deposition? A I read the three documents that Bill Q Good afternoon, Dr. Armstrong. My name provided, and I met with Bill yesterday. That is Rachel Schwartz. I'm the third person to 10 speak with you today. I appreciate your patience 11 11 Q Did -- before today had you ever spoken and still being here this afternoon. I represent 12 12 to counsel for UEP? the plaintiffs in the Kansas litigation. Are you 13 13 A I met these two individuals today for aware that there is litigation currently pending 14 14 the first time. in the state of Kansas against UEP and others? 15 15 Q And did you speak to these individuals A Before yesterday and today I wasn't 16 16 today during the course of this deposition during aware that there were two or even much detail 17 17 breaks? beyond that. 18 18 A Other than how was the drive to Q Fair enough. 19 Indianapolis, no. 19 So it sounds like yesterday was the 20 20 Q Do you know how your counsel selected earliest time you would have heard about the 21 21 the documents you were shown? Kansas litigation? 22 A I do not. A Yes. But I've been aware of the

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322 324 litigation in bigger terms for some time. this morning, do you recall a specific time when Q And today we are videotaping you here that conversation would have occurred with at your deposition; correct? Mr. Gregory? A Yes. A I don't recall if those were the only You now understand that this is a video ones. I would assume you showed me all of them We only talked about it typically one time and that could be played to a jury in the state of then I would send an email and say, "Gene, this Kansas? is what I propose." A Yes. Q And in addition to the honoraria, there Q And you understand that you're still 10 10 under oath at this time? were -- you received other benefits of your work 11 11 A Yes. with UEP; correct? Including travel to 12 12 Q Very good. Right before we took a conferences? 13 13 break, I wanted to follow up on one question. A Well, one would -- it would be 14 14 You have counsel here today with you; correct? determined on whether one would call it a benefit 15 15 A Yes. or not. There were times when you go into 16 16 Q And are you personally paying for that Chicago at a meeting; I wouldn't call that a 17 17 benefit. But there were times when we met in counsel? 18 18 Arizona and we met in Hawaii. That was a nice A No. 19 place to go. Q Who is paying for your counsel? 20 20 Q And UEP would pay all of the expenses A I believe Purdue University. 21 21 Q And is that a situation that they would associated with that travel; correct? 22 22 A Yes, that's common practice with be reimbursing you or would they pay that 323 325 academics in that type of committee. directly? A I think they're paying it directly Q So that would include flights; correct? because the work that we're discussing was A Correct. started when I was at Purdue University, so Q Hotels: correct? Purdue University opted to do this. Correct. Q Do you have any understanding as to Q Meals; correct? Correct. whether any of the defendants in the litigation will be paying for your counsel in any way? Q Would it also include social A I have no knowledge of -- other than activities? 10 who's paying William Kealey, I don't -- I'm not A Yes, yes. There were golf outings, I 11 aware of others. 11 think sometimes members took advantage of the 12 12 Q Following up on discussion we had this amenities at the resort. I don't remember the 13 13 details, but that was something that the members morning, you had mentioned that you were paid for 14 your work with UEP; correct? 14 did. 15 15 A Yes. I talked about honoraria or Q Do you ever recall submitting any 16 16 individual honorariums that were distributed to expenses that were not reimbursed related to that 17 17 committee members and myself. And then what I A I don't recall travel with UEP or did at one point with the amount of work that I 19 19 was doing beyond my service as chair, I expenses with UEP that were not reimbursed. 20 20 approached Gene about a retainer consultantship. Q And did on occasion they also either 21 I don't remember how I worded it. offer or did your wife actually accept to go on Q Other than the documents we looked at these trips with you?

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326 328 A On occasion, yes. The spouse or speak. partner would go on the trips; that's correct. Q But it is a form of payment to you; Q And that was, again, compensation that correct? was covered by UEP; they would pay to, for MR. DAVIS: Objection. instance, fly your wife out? A It clearly -- I was paid a A Yes. I would definitely qualify that retainer/consulting fee separate of my committee as an added benefit. work. I was paid an honorarium as a committee Q And you mentioned a couple of the member along with everyone else, the same amount. locations you went to. To focus on some of the The rest of this was reimbursement of expenses. 10 Was it a benefit for my wife to go along? Yes. nicer ones, Las Vegas was one of them; correct? 10 11 11 A lassume so, if you say so. I don't So whether I call it compensation? I would not 12 recall every location. because I wouldn't report that as income. So I'm 13 Q You remembered Hawaii? 13 not understanding the point you're getting at. 14 A Yes. 14 Q The honoraria would not be something 15 Q Did you remember Tucson in Arizona? you would have reported at income? 16 A No, no, no. Reimbursement of travel 17 Q Do you remember a trip actually to 17 expenses. 18 Kansas City for a meeting? Q When we look at the honoraria, the 19 A Yes. I've been to Kansas City a lot, 19 travel expenses, those were provided to all the 20 but I'm sure if it's in the record, it happened. 20 members of the scientific advisory committee; 21 Q And you also went to England; correct? correct? 22 A Yes. Gene and I went on a tour of 22 A Absolutely. No one was treated 327 329 egg -- different production facilities. Yes. differently. Q And it's fair to say you would consider Q And it is, therefore, not accurate to those types of benefits provided by UEP as a form say that the committee members were unpaid; of compensation? correct? MR. DAVIS: Objection. MR. DAVIS: Objection. A I would -- I would consider them A The committee -- the committee -- the committee members were not paid a consulting fee. reimbursement of expenses. I was going based on work. Universities really encourage their They were -- they were given an honorarium and faculty and administrators, who are also faculty, their expenses were paid, which is a common 10 to interact with companies and committees of this practice in academic circles. 11 nature. And it's also part of their work, and it 11 Q And, sir, I'm not asking if it was a 12 12 builds their reputation. So traveling to a common practice. I'm asking whether you would 13 13 location to tour egg facilities was part of my agree that a statement that the scientific 14 work. It was something -- I think Michigan State 14 advisory committee was unpaid is not a true 15 15 was my employer at the time. It's something that statement. 16 16 Michigan State would have covered if UEP hadn't MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. 17 17 covered it. A That's for someone else to determine. 18 Q But Michigan State did not; correct? All I can tell you is what happened. 19 19 LIFP covered it Q Did you ever claim that members of the 20 20 A That's correct. Right. And Michigan scientific advisory committee were unpaid? 21 21 State would expect us to have that type of trip A I may have. I'm not sure. But I can 22 covered by a partner or collaborator, so to tell you that the committee members did this

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330 332 because of their profession and their interest to several times, and I think Gene was using the do it, not because they received an honorarium or definition of "paid" the same as I was; that the got to go to a certain place. And there was no committee's expenses were reimbursed. I don't mention of honorarium or honoraria at the know when the first honorarium was paid, whether it was paid before August 14th of 2003 or not; beginning. All I told the committee members is that your expenses will be reimbursed. probably was. Q Let me hand to you what we've justified But in general terms, if you're -- if you're paid an honorarium, that is -- that is not marked as Exhibit 32. (Deposition Exhibit 32 was marked for something that I consider as pay. In fact, in 10 identification.) the guidelines for this California State 11 11 Q This is Bates NL002214. And does this University system, and I have very strict 12 12 letter look familiar to you? reportings of any gift over \$40 or \$50, 13 A It's from my office, so it is my honorarium -- an honorarium to me is considered 14 14 signature and it is from me, yes. an exception because it is a typical practice for 15 15 Q And it shows a date at the top of universities and university individuals to 16 August 14th, 2003; correct? participate in activities that are related to 17 17 A That's correct. their profession. 18 18 Q And if you -- do you see in the center Q But again, sir, to the best of your 19 knowledge, it's something you would have reported of that first page where it says "Response to 20 20 first statement"; do you see that? on your taxes and paid taxes on? 21 A To the best of my knowledge. 22 Q And if you look two paragraphs below Q And are you aware that to this day UEP 331 333 that, can you read the sentence that starts off still has on their website that scientific "None of the committee members." That's the last advisory committee members are unpaid? sentence in that second paragraph. MR. DAVIS: Objection. A I would prefer to take a moment and A I'm not aware what's on the website, read the entire memo since I haven't seen this in but my definition of pay is consistent with years. what's in this -- in Point 32. So we can Okay. I'm finished. continue to discuss our difference in description Q And let me read the sentence for you. of pay, if you want. It says, "None of the committee members were paid Q Let me go ahead and mark as Exhibit 10 10 by UEP or anyone else in the ag industry for 33 --11 their services." 11 (Deposition Exhibit 33 was marked for 12 Did I read that sentence correctly? identification.) 13 13 A That is correct. Q And, sir, let me represent to you that 14 14 Q This is, again, an August 14, 2003, I printed this off from the UEP website last week 15 letter that you believe you wrote? before coming out here. 16 16 A I did write -- I did write this. A Mm-hmm. 17 17 Q Have you looked at the animal welfare Q And are you aware -- you can put that aside. part of the UEP website? 19 19 Are you aware as to whether UEP ever A I couldn't tell you when. I'm sure I 20 20 publicly stated that members of the scientific did at some point. 21 21 advisory committee were unpaid? Q Fair enough. And on that first page A Oh, I think I recall Gene saying that you see it's got United Egg Producers at the top

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334 336 of it; do you see that? MS. SCHWARTZ: So Exhibit 34 is A I do. RA0067419. Q And then below that there's a section Q And as you're looking through this, is entitled Animal Welfare; do you see that? this the document that you've seen before? A I do. MR. KEALEY: Counsel, this appears to Q And if you look at the fourth be several documents. Is this a unitary paragraph, the one that starts with "The process document? Because it looks like you've got a for this review"; do you see that? preprinted document and then later in the back A Yes. you've got a publication, or two or three. 10 Q And at the end of that sentence it says A What's the date on this document? 11 11 that you were asked if "he would be interested in Q I don't believe there is a date on the 12 12 forming his own scientific committee of which he document. 13 13 could select all of the members without pay." Do MR. KEALEY: At the back the 14 you see that? publications have dates on them. You've got 15 15 A No. I've lost you. Where are you? bundled documents here. You can't -- you've got 16 Q Sorry. That first sentence of the -to be specific what you're asking the witness 17 17 A Oh, yeah. I see it. "Asking if he about. 18 18 would be interested in forming his own scientific A Was this compiled as a single UEP 19 committee of which he could select all the document? 20 20 Q It was. And this entire document is on members without pay." 21 21 Q And would your consulting relationship, the website if you click on that. 22 with UEP for example, the invoices, would those A So this very far right? 335 337 have been public? Q Correct. A I did not make them public, but I did A Right, right. inform the committee members that I was Q This entire document is there. consulting on a one-on-one basis because I did A I don't know the date of this. I am not want them to be surprised. familiar with some of the documents, more than Q And if you turn to the second page of others, from a recognition perspective. I am this document. You'll see on the right-hand side sure that -- I can't recall specifically, but I'm sure I've seen this. But I'll be happy to answer there's a little tiny version of the egg industry and animal welfare. Do you see that on the far any questions. 10 10 right-hand side? Q Fair enough. I'll give you -- I just 11 A Yes. 11 have a few questions about this document, so I'm 12 12 Q And have you seen that document before? happy to give you the chance to read it when we 13 13 get to those specific sections. 14 14 Q It's hard to tell --If you turn to the second page. And I 15 15 A Not for some time, but I'm sure I've believe you had testified this morning that it 16 16 seen -- I know I've seen it. I would have was very important to be up front with the public 17 17 received a copy of it. about the scientific advisory guidelines; Q Let me go ahead and mark as Exhibit 34 correct? 19 this document. And a version of this has been 19 A Yes. 20 20 produced in the Kansas litigation. Q And if you look at the third bullet 21 21 (Deposition Exhibit 34 was marked for point on that second page, and that's with 420 as 22 a Bates label at the bottom, do you see that identification.)

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338 340 third bullet point? that gets back to the previous discussion. Lots A Yes. of ups and downs. That's why I said from a macre perspective. And you'll have to ask the writer Q And again that third bullet point says, in part, that an independent unpaid scientific of this what they meant, but I'm just telling you advisory committee recommended industry-wide what I think. guidelines; correct? Q So --A Correct. A Was the molting recommendation accepted? Yes. Q And if you turn to the second page -to the next page of this document, I want to give Was the space recommendation accepted? 10 10 you a chance to read that last paragraph on that Yes. 11 11 Was the beak trimming recommendation page that ends with 421. 12 12 A Yes. accepted? Yes. 13 13 Q Let's take those sentences one by one. You go down the line from a macro 14 14 perspective, they were accepted. And that in The first sentence says, "Nevertheless, the UEP 15 15 board of directors approved a schedule for itself is a huge accomplishment because there 16 implementing every one of the committee's were significant numbers of producers that did 17 17 recommendations." Do you see that? not want to go in that direction. 18 18 A Yes. Q But it's fair to say that UEP did not 19 Q And the rest of that paragraph reads, implement all of the recommendations by the 20 20 scientific advisory committee; correct? "As the years have gone by, the committee has 21 21 reviewed additional welfare issues as they arose. MR. DAVIS: Objection. 22 A It's fair to say that the UEP has had UEP has never rejected a recommendation by the 339 341 committee, a remarkable track record that an implementation plan that's had its transitions reflects the industry's determination to follow and ups and downs, and the committee has been the best available science." Do you see that? watching it over and over. A Yes. Q And let me ask my question again. My question was, it's fair to say that UEP did not Q And do you believe that to be a true implement all of the recommendations by the statement? A From the macro view, yes. scientific advisory committee; correct? MR. DAVIS: Objection. Q Before we took a break you had said that the producer committee had, quote, pushed A I gave you the previous answer. 10 back on recommendations; is that fair to say? Q And, sir, I'm just trying to be very 11 A Yes. 11 specific. I think you're trying to make a 12 Q And sitting here today do you recall distinction between a recommendation being 13 13 any recommendations that did not make their way approved or rejected and actually implementing. 14 14 into the producer guidelines? So let me ask again. 15 A That's a different question. When --There have been times that the UEP 16 16 when I make -- when I look at the -scientific advisory committee has made 17 17 My view of that sentence, which I did recommendations that were not implemented by UEP 18 18 not write, "has never rejected a recommendation and the producer committee; correct? 19 19 by its committee," the committee -- the UEP and MR. DAVIS: Objection. 20 20 animal welfare committee, they've always accepted MR. KEALEY: Asked and answered. 21 our animal care science-based guidelines. A By design there was a transition and a Now implementation, what went in there, phase-in in implementation. So did the UEP

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342 344 immediately implement the space allowance? No bottom of it. It's Bates range RA0067425. Do Did the scientific advisory committee you see that document? accept that? Yes. A Yes. Q And if you look four paragraphs down on Q So, again, when the recommendation was made by the scientific advisory committee, that that document, do you see that it says "The UEP was not immediately implemented by UEP; that's certified program for cage production provides assurance that hens receive adequate space, MR. KEALEY: Counsel, you're arguing nutritious food, clean water, proper lighting, with the witness. Please move on. and fresh air daily, as well as improves the 10 10 MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. flocks' livability and egg production rates." Do 11 11 A It's fair to say that there was a you see that? 12 12 transition, and the committee did not get A Yes. 13 involved in the timing of implementation; I've Q Do you believe that that is a true 14 repeated that over and over again. And the statement? 15 committee was very content to see the percentage A Within the context of the transition 16 improvement in animal welfare as this tremendous and implementation of the guidelines, the 17 change was brought on this industry. committee was satisfied with the program as it 18 18 was being implemented. Was it perfect from an Q If you turn to the next page which has 19 19 animal welfare perspective? No. at the bottom Bates No. 422, you'll see on the 20 20 left-hand side a heading that says UEP Certified Q And if you look at what appears to be 21 21 Science in Action. Do you see that? the footnote at the bottom of that document --22 22 A Mm-hmm. and I'll give you a chance to read that. 343 345 Q And if you look at the third paragraph A Yes. under that section, do you see that paragraph? Q And I just want to ask in part, the scientific advisory committee mandated that hens Q And it says, "To participate in the have continuous access to fresh air and water; correct? program, each producer must apply UEP's animal care standards to all his production. Consumers A Yes. Q And the way that UEP was able to ensure who see the UEP certified seal on an egg carton that UEP members followed that was through the have assurance that the producer who packed those audit; correct? eggs treats all hens under his control with the 10 level of care recommended by the scientific A That's correct. 11 experts." Is that a true statement? 11 Q And if you turn to page 8 of this 12 12 A I believe it is true. It goes back to document. This appears to be a question and 13 13 the point I made previously. The committee answer page; do you see that? 14 recognized that there was a transition in 14 A Mm-hmm. Yes. 15 15 implementing the guidelines. You're asking the Q One of the questions is: What does 16 same question in a different way. United Egg Producers Certified mean? Do you see 17 17 Q I'm just asking you to confirm that you that? A Yes. believe that's true to the best of your 19 19 knowledge. Q And do you see that part of the answer 20 20 A Under the context that I provided. to that is that a farm must commit to, quote, 21 21 Q If you keep turning in this document meet 100 percent of the requirements; do you see 22 and you turn to page -- what has page 6 at the that?

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348 346 I do. Q Do you have an understanding as to why And do you believe that's an accurate UEP would make information about the UEP statement? certified program available on its website? A Yes, I believe it is an accurate A Anyone publishes their information on a statement within the context of a transitioning website these days; it's the best practice. program. Q So that people who might have questions about it could go and learn about a program if Q And I understand that the program changed over time, but is it accurate to say at they wanted to; correct? whatever the guidelines were at that point in MR. DAVIS: Objection. Lacks 10 10 time, a producer had to meet 100 percent of the foundation. 11 11 requirements to be UEP certified? A Correct. 12 12 MR. DAVIS: Objection. Lacks Q So, sir, your testimony this morning 13 13 foundation. was that the scientific advisory committee had no 14 14 A You'd have to look at the audit, and responsibility for creating the audit; correct? 15 15 there were some things where there were points A Well, I think I said at the time that I 16 and there were some things where they were "yes" recall, and I think as we looked at some other 17 or "no." I don't know the details of the audit. 17 documents it was clear, and, as I said, there was 18 18 So you're asking a very complicated question that always a back and forth where the committee paid 19 I'm not equipped to answer. attention to what the producer committee was 20 20 doing from a macro level to make sure there were Q Sir, you would expect that a consumer 21 21 who had questions about the UEP certified program not issues. We just discussed ammonia and other 22 22 might go to the UEP website to learn about it; issues where the committee -- you see evidence 347 349 correct? that the committee was watching and paid MR. DAVIS: Objection. attention. But the audit committee -- the MR. KEALEY: Object to the form of the companies created the audit process, as far as I question. This witness is here to talk about his know. Q Correct. So when I'd asked whether the personal experience, counsel. Please limit your questions to Dr. Armstrong's personal experience. UEP scientific committee had responsibility for Q You can answer the question, sir. creating the audit, the answer is no; correct? MR. DAVIS: Objection. MR. DAVIS: Objection. Lacks A The best of my recollection. foundation. 10 MR. KEALEY: Please establish a Q And did the UEP scientific advisory 11 11 committee help create the point totals in the foundation of personal knowledge for which 12 12 consumer who is, by definition, somebody other audit? 13 13 than Dr. Armstrong, you're asking him to testify A I don't recall in detail. You would 14 about. And explain to me, counsel, how this is 14 have to ask some of the other committee members 15 not calling for speculation about your But I vaguely recall that committee members were 16 16 asked to comment. Obviously, previous counsel hypothetical consumer. 17 17 presented evidence where the committee members Q Sir, do you have an understanding --MR. KEALEY: Are you withdrawing the commented on audit. 19 19 We always had a discussion or an update question? 20 20 MS. SCHWARTZ: I am. I'll ask another on what was going on at the audits at our animal 21 21 one. welfare committee because the committee was concerned about animal welfare, thus our interest MR. KEALEY: Thank you.

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350 352 in a program that, by its structure, would permit was exactly how you put it. inhumane practice. So to say that the committee Q My question was, sir, do you recall if was not connected to what was going on would not you ever received this letter from Mr. Gregory? be a correct statement. A I do not. To say that the committee did not MR. KEALEY: You said -- so you're create the audit would be a correct statement. saying this is a letter from Mr. Gregory? That's Did the committee have faith and believe that our what you're saying? science-based guidelines were being implemented MR. OLSON: She's asking that. 9 in a reasonable manner in a transition -- a huge MR. KEALEY: No. She's representing 10 10 transition? Yes. this is a letter from Mr. Gregory and asking if 11 11 Q And, sir, do you recall being told by the witness received it. 12 12 Gene Gregory that the committee should have been Is this a letter from Mr. Gregory? 13 13 more respectful with regard to the audit MS. SCHWARTZ: Let me ask the 14 procedures UEP had put together? 14 witness --15 15 MR. DAVIS: Objection. MR. KEALEY: The witness isn't 16 A Would you repeat that? Mr. Gregory, so he can't testify whether this 17 17 Q Sure. letter was signed or sent. 18 (The reporter read the requested 18 MS. SCHWARTZ: He can if he received 19 19 question.) it. 20 A I don't recall that. But I wouldn't be 20 Q So, sir, let me ask you. On the front 21 21 surprised if he had said that. page of this document, it is dated March 13th of 22 22 Q And was it your understanding that 2003, and it appears to be a letter addressed to 351 353 Mr. Gregory believed that decisions about the your attention; correct? audit were supposed to be made by UEP and the A I see that it's addressed to me. I do auditing committees? not recall receiving this letter. MR. DAVIS: Objection. Calls for Q That was my question for you. Do you recall having any discussions speculation. A I cannot answer that. I cannot answer with Mr. Gregory about his disappointment -what Mr. Gregory was thinking or how he handled (A discussion was held off the record.) Q Let me start over with the question. Q Go ahead and mark as Exhibit 35. We had mentioned earlier that you had 10 10 (Deposition Exhibit 35 was marked for come to Kansas City for a meeting; correct? 11 identification.) 11 A (Nodding affirmatively) 12 12 Q This is UE0660000. Q Is that a "yes," sir? 13 13 Sir, do you recall if you ever received A Apparently. As I answered before, 14 this letter from Mr. Gregory? 14 apparently I did. I don't recall all the UEP 15 15 A One moment, please. meetings, but I've been to Kansas City for many 16 16 MR. KEALEY: Counsel, this is an meetings. 17 17 unsigned letter not on stationery. Are you Q Do you recall having any discussion representing that this document was absolutely with Mr. Gregory about his disappointment with a 19 19 sent? critique by the committee of the audit 20 20 MS. SCHWARTZ: Sir, I've asked the procedures? 21 witness if he remembers receiving this. A I do not recall the specific instance MR. KEALEY: No. I don't think that that you're talking about, but I can tell you in

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354 356 Q Let me start over. At any specific general it was not uncommon for there to be tension and differences of opinion with Gene and time the scientific advisory committee had put committee members back and forth. forth their best scientific recommendations for Q And specifically with regard to the being a humane producer; correct? audit, do you have any specific recollection of A We put forward the minimum guidelines conversations with Mr. Gregory about the audit? for humane housing in egg production in caged A I don't have specific -- I don't recall systems first, then we developed other specific items related to that. That doesn't guidelines. mean it didn't occur. Q And a producer who was not following 10 10 Q Now, this morning when we looked at -those guidelines at that time in the view of the 11 11 this morning and this afternoon when we looked at committee was not a humane producer; correct? 12 12 the guidelines and the recommendations from the MR. DAVIS: Objection. 13 13 scientific advisory committee, you had testified A That is not a correct statement. The 14 14 that these were the minimum requirements for a way I would phrase it is that a producer that did 15 15 producer to be a humane producer; correct? not pass the audit based on the guidelines as A Mm-hmm. Once implemented. they were at that point being implemented 17 17 Q And did you believe that with regard to because, again, you -- we didn't go immediately 18 18 each one of the recommendations? to 67 square inches, we didn't go immediately to 19 A The committee believes that with regard a feed -- a non-feed-withdrawal molt. So the 20 20 to all of the recommendations and some are committee recognized that there was an 21 21 more -- the committee would be more stringent or implementation period and a transition. 22 some than others, but that's in the context of Q Let me hand you what I've marked as 355 357 the full scientific guidelines. Exhibit 36. This was previously marked in the Q But it's fair to say a producer who is Kansas litigation as Exhibit 495. not meeting one of those requirements in the view (Deposition Exhibit 36 was marked for of the committee is not a humane producer? identification.) A Again, within the context of a Q Sir, let's just -transition, there were grandfathered facilities, And, sir, I'll give you the chance to there were time line implementations. So, again, look at this whole document, but if you'll turn within the context, the committee is pleased to page 3, this is where I want -- the third page where we ended up, and it took a transition to of this document, that's where I wanted to start 10 get there. with questions. 11 11 Q And I understand that, but at any given MS. SUMNER: I just want to note for 12 12 point in time there was a set of recommendations the record, Rachel, that this is a highly 13 13 by the scientific advisory committee; correct? confidential document that was produced by 14 14 A That's correct. Sparboe, and I'm not sure that under the terms of 15 15 Q And those may have changed over time the protective order that you are permitted to 16 16 upon reflection by the committee; correct? show this to this witness. 17 17 A By and large they changed, the macro MR. DAVIS: The witness has signed the 18 18 aspect of them changed very little. protective order in this case giving him access 19 19 Q But at any given time, it was the to the documents in this case. This is relevant 20 20 scientific advisory committee's best scientific to his testimony here today. 21 21 recommendations --MR. KEALEY: Are you going to contend (A discussion was held off the record.) that this witness --

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358 360 MS. SUMNER: It's your call. It's not information in this litigation; correct? our document. But I'm just -- I have not gone A Yes. But I'm not a legal counsel, and back and looked at the protective order, and it's I can't answer the specific question at hand. not clear to me if Sparboe -- even he falls Q And I'm not asking you to, sir. You 5 within the category of people who are permitted understand, though, that you have an obligation not to disclose what we're talking about here to look at it even if he signed the order given who he is and what this document is. today outside of this room or with people outside UNIDENTIFIED TELEPHONIC SPEAKER: Can of this litigation; is that correct? A Yes. Other than the knowledge I walked we get a Bates number on the phone, please? 10 10 MR. DAVIS: Sure. So this is in with, I won't speak of it. 11 11 MR. KEALEY: Counsel, you need to actually --12 12 establish a reason to ask this witness to become MS. SCHWARTZ: It's a compilation 13 13 acquainted with this highly confidential document. 14 14 MR. DAVIS: -- multiple documents, but document. Are you --15 15 MS. SCHWARTZ: Sir, I will get there. I can read them off. It's SF124902 through 03. 16 SF124906 through 07. MR. KEALEY: Make me an offer of proof, 17 please. What is the engagement with this 17 SF124910 through 11. 18 18 document? UNIDENTIFIED TELEPHONIC SPEAKER: Are 19 MS. SCHWARTZ: Sir, I have no burden to all three documents being marked as the same 20 make an offer of proof. 20 exhibit? 21 MR. KEALEY: Well, I'm asking as a MR. DAVIS: They are all stapled 22 courtesy to me in order to keep this deposition 22 together. It's a six-page exhibit. 359 361 MR. KEALEY: Note a preliminary on the track it should be on to tell me what your objection for the record. I'll ask you to reason is for asking this witness to look at this establish a foundation of personal knowledge or document before he looks at it. I think that's engagement of this witness with this document. fair. If you're not able to do that, and you're going MS. SCHWARTZ: Sir, I'm not obligated to ask this witness to opine on some aspect of a to give you a justification -particular farming operation, you're asking for MR. KEALEY: I don't want to argue with an expert opinion of this witness. And he's not you about Kansas rules. I'm asking you for here as an expert witness for that purpose, he's professional courtesy, counsel. 10 here to testify about his historical MS. SCHWARTZ: If you'll allow me to 11 11 participation in events. I would ask you to ask the witness a few preliminary questions --12 12 confine the questioning to that. MR. KEALEY: Without looking at the 13 13 Q Sir, let me ask you a few questions document. Okay. Go ahead and turn it over and 14 14 before we get to this document. This morning you ask your preliminary questions. 15 15 recall executing the protective order in the Q Sir, as the chair of the scientific 16 16 Kansas litigation; correct? advisory committee, have you seen an audit 17 17 A Yes. I think I signed two different checklist before? protective orders. A I am sure that we were shown the audit 19 19 Q And you understand that with signing -checklist along the line, and I, frankly, relied 20 20 I'll represent to you the protective on other committee members to deal with the 21 21 orders are very similar. You understand that you questions about audit. 22 may be reviewing very sensitive confidential Q But it's fair to say you've seen an

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364 362 audit checklist before: correct? passing score? A That's fair to say. MR. DAVIS: Objection. Lacks Q And do you have an understanding that foundation. any company who wants to be UEP certified must go A The document stands for itself. through an audit; correct? Q Is that consistent with your A That's correct. understanding of the audit? Q And as part of the audit, do you have MR. DAVIS: Objection. an understanding that an audit checklist is A My understanding of the audit is filled out for that company or that facility? that -- it that there were points, and so many 10 A I'm aware of some of the details, but I 10 were required to pass. Beyond that, I don't have 11 couldn't tell you the details of an audit. 11 a detailed knowledge of -- I'll not an expert in 12 That's outside my expertise. 12 audits. Some of the other committee members are 13 Q Do you have an understanding that a 13 more versed in audits. 14 company to be UEP certified does not need to have 14 Q And who would have been those committee 15 a perfect score on the audit? 15 members who would have had more knowledge about A That was my understanding, yes. 16 the audits? 17 Q And do you have an understanding 17 A If you look at -- I think Janice --18 about -- today -- how many points total there are 18 Janice Swanson and Joy Mench both served on 19 in an audit? 19 Adele's program and helped her develop her 20 A No. I would speculate a hundred, but I 20 program which had an audit system. So I'm a 21 don't know. I don't recall. I'm sure I knew at 21 physiologist, and I was really the chair of the 22 some point. 22 committee. I'm not an ethologist, I'm not a 363 365 Q If you can take -- I'm sorry -- in the behaviorist. stack in front of you what was previously marked Q Did you have an understanding that today at Exhibit 9. This was the United Egg companies that were UEP certified could fail Producers Animal Husbandry Guidelines for U.S. aspects of the audit but still remain UEP certified? Egg Laying Flocks, the 2008 edition. A Yes, I have that document. MR. DAVIS: Objection. Q Great. If you will turn to page 24. A I was aware that there were some things that were "yes" or "no" and some aspects were given points, which is normal for audits. Q And do you see the heading on the left-hand side that says Audit? Q And you understood that because you 11 A I do. 11 didn't have to get a perfect score, that there 12 Q You recall that we looked at this were parts of the audits where you could miss 13 13 document earlier today; correct? points and still pass; correct? 14 A Yes, I scanned it. 14 A That's correct. Then it's also in the 15 Q And do you see the second paragraph context of implementing guidelines and phasing in 16 16 under that, that it says "Audits require 170 guidelines. So you're asking very precise 17 17 questions about something that was quite nuanced points of a 200 total for a passing score." Do 18 you see that? and bumpy along the road. 19 19 A I do. Q Sir, do you have an understanding as to 20 20 Q And do you have an understanding that whether a company could get a -- could get a zero 21 21 for an egg producer, all they need to get for the out of the total possible points for the audit is 170 points out of the 200 total for a question: "Is feed and water kept so that it

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368 366 remains in a fresh condition?" and still pass the Argumentative. Asked and answered. audit? A It was not my role then, nor is it A I don't recall. today my role to know that. Q Do you recall whether a company could Q And is there somewhere public that I 5 get a zero on the category: Seeking compliance could go to find out whether a specific company with the daily removal of those layers that are had passed all of the aspects of the UEP dead or injured, euthanized and depopulated in a certified audit checklist? humane manner, and still be UEP certified? MR. DAVIS: Objection. Lacks A I do not recall. As I said earlier, I foundation. 10 10 relied on other committee members to look at this A I have no basis to answer that 11 area, evaluate reports, and that was my mode of question. 12 12 MR. DAVIS: Counsel, are we leaving operation. I was not a detail person. I was the 13 13 committee chair, so I cannot answer those Exhibit 36 as part of the record? 14 14 questions. I do not recall the discussions. Q Sir, I'll ask again. Sitting here 15 15 Q So sitting here today you do not know talking to you today, I understand that you are 16 16 whether any UEP certified company has provided not the expert on an audit checklist; is that 17 17 fresh water to all of its hens? fair to say? 18 18 MR. KEALEY: Object to the form of the A That's correct. I don't recall the 19 19 question. That's an incoherent question, details of the audit checklist, nor have I ever 20 20 counsel. been a person that, from an expert or 21 21 MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. professional perspective, was involved with 22 audits and audit development. MR. KEALEY: Any company in the history 369 of companies has ever not -- any company in the Q Sir, you can put this document away. I history of that set, whatever its population is, will not show you this document. has not done something or has done something? I THE REPORTER: Do I get it? just don't understand the question. MR. KEALEY: I guess so, because she Q Sitting here today, you do not know marked it. whether any company that publicly said they're Q Sir, I think you had testified earlier today that you would have been disappointed to UEP certified provided fresh water to their hens, for instance? hear that members who participated in the UEP MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. guidelines had ulterior motives that involved 10 A You're asking me about something that supply and demand issues. 11 happens on an individual farm during an 11 MR. DAVIS: Objection. 12 individual audit, and I am not aware of that. MR. KEALEY: I don't recall. 13 13 What I can tell you is the intent and the spirit A I don't recall saying that. 14 and the content of our science-based guidelines 14 Q Is it fair to say that you would be 15 15 that have been implemented and are moving disappointed to hear that UEP members who 16 16 forward. participated in creating the guidelines --17 17 A I think what I said was that our Q But sitting here today, sir, with 18 regard to the recommendations that the scientific committee members would be disappointed if there 19 19 advisory committee made, you don't know whether were any other reasons for the scientific 20 20 any of the UEP certified companies did or did not guidelines. We worked very hard and based our 21 21 follow any of those specific guidelines? guidelines on science. I can't remember my exact MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. comment, but it was something to that effect

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370 372 because of the professional pride and MR. KEALEY: Counsel, I just asked you professional -- and the nature of the committee not to pursue the question that way. If you have members. evidence that this person said something, then Q And did that pride also extend to the you need to establish that before you pursue the UEP producer committee as well? next question. MR. DAVIS: Objection. Lacks Q You can answer my question, sir. MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. foundation. A I don't understand what you're talking A I have no basis to comment on his about. opinion. 10 10 Q You were a consultant for the UEP Q Would it surprise you that he would 11 11 produce producer committee as well; correct? have said that? 12 12 A I was -- as my role as the chair of the MR. KEALEY: Same objection. 13 13 scientific advisory committee, I was the liaison MR. DAVIS: Same objection. 14 to the producer scientific committee. They A I cannot recall. I have no opinion. 15 sometimes called me a consultant, but it wasn't 15 A few last questions before we move on 16 16 in my consulting role that I interacted with that to a new topic as it relates back to the 17 17 committee. scientific advisory committee members. We had 18 18 Q And was Paul Bahan the chair of the UEP talked earlier today about Don Bell; correct? 19 A Don was a member of the committee producer committee at a point in time? 20 20 before his retirement. That is correct. A I believe so. 21 21 Q And do you recall whether he was the Q And he was one of the original members 22 22 chair in 2001? of the scientific advisory committee; correct? 371 373 A I do not. I could not give you the Yes. chronological order. Q And was he also a consultant for UEP? Q And would you be disappointed to hear MR. DAVIS: Objection. Lacks that he thought the animal welfare program and foundation. the recommendations could be a justification for A I -- I don't know. I assume so. I flock reductions? have no direct knowledge of Don Bell's consultantship or lack thereof. But I'd always MR. KEALEY: Wait a minute. That's not a proper form of the question. If you're saying assumed so. Q Did you have any understanding as to that some person said that, you need to establish a foundation before you ask the witness to whether Mr. Bell was paid by UEP? 11 11 A I had no knowledge either way. comment on something that may or may not have 12 12 occurred. You haven't established those facts Q Did you ask any of the members of the 13 13 for him to address. scientific advisory committee as to whether they 14 Q Dr. Armstrong, did you ever have a 14 were being compensated by UEP in any way? 15 15 conversation with Paul Bahan about the animal A I had no reason to. I did not. 16 16 welfare UEP guidelines being a possible Q Sir, you've published in peer-reviewed 17 17 academic journals; correct? justification for a flock reduction without 18 A Yes. raising legal issues? 19 19 MR. DAVIS: Objection. Q And if your research was in any way 20 20 funded by a company, is that something you would A Not that I recall. 21 21 Q Would you be disappointed to learn that normally disclose in a footnote, for example, in

he had said that?

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a paper that's published?

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374 376 A That's common practice. If you have other questions, I'm happy And why is that common practice? Just disclosure. Q And your answer is that you would put a Q And -foot note in that circumstance to disclose --A It's typically -- it's a common A If the research -practice because it's part of the specific MR. DAVIS: Objection --THE REPORTER: Excuse me. Hold on. university guidelines. Q And have those guidelines been at every Please wait -university you have been at? THE WITNESS: You've asked me three 10 10 A As far as I know. questions --11 11 Q And would part of the reason for MR. DAVIS: Let me just voice the 12 12 disclosing that -- let me start over. objection --13 13 Why would you, in addition to it being (Off the record discussion.) 14 14 a university guideline, disclose that in a Q Just to be clear on your testimony, if 15 15 published article? you received funding for research and you MR. DAVIS: Objection. published an article on that research, you would 17 17 A I've already answered that question. typically drop a footnote disclosing that 18 18 Because it's part of the university guidelines. funding; correct? 19 Q And do you have an understanding as to A That is correct. And, if an individual 20 20 why that's part of university guidelines? from a university receives a consulting fee, 21 21 MR. DAVIS: Objection. Vague and there are appropriate documents that the 22 22 ambiguous. individual files internal to the university, and 375 377 A It is a normal process of publication. that is not the same category. I just wanted to Q And it would be to disclose any make that clear. potential bias that could be alleged against the Q Would you -- have you personally publication for example; correct? disclosed being a consultant in an article you A That's correct. published? Q And again, that's something you would MR. KEALEY: Objection. Lack of routinely do if part of your research was funded, foundation. would be to drop a footnote disclosing that there A No. And that's not typical. That's had been funding provided for research? not typical practice because I was publishing 10 10 A For research that is funded, that is those articles as Michigan State University and 11 correct. That does not -- that's not the same 11 as a -- as chair of the scientific committee. 12 12 for other categories. Q Sir, at the time the scientific 13 13 Q But if you had been paid to help do advisory committee was formed, I think, was 14 14 that research, that's something that you would McDonald's doing their own animal welfare 15 15 put into a footnote in a published article? research? 16 16 MR. KEALEY: Asked and answered, A I don't recall the exact details, but 17 17 when you state the question: "Was McDonald's counsel. You've asked this three times. A You just -- you just talked about an doing their own research?" I define that as 19 19 individual being paid; that's a consulting paying for studies, and the answer is no. 20 20 agreement. What you mentioned earlier, did the Q Were they in the process of developing 21 company fund the research that was published in animal welfare guidelines for the eggs they an article, and that's what I answered. purchased?

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A Yes. I and other committee members were also members of the McDonald's welfare committee, and McDonald's was discussing many aspects of animal welfare and social responsibility.

Q And if you could help me understand what the differences were between -- well, let me start over.

Some of the differences between the UEP certified program and the McDonald's recommendations in the 2000-2001 time period, I want to ask you a few questions about those.

If you could explain what some of those differences were at that time frame?

A The two main differences that I recall off the top of my head --

First let me mention the context. The science by which both sets of guidelines were developed was the same. The implementation is what differed. So the big different -- two big differences -- which is not inclusive because I don't have documents in front of me -- but the

that McDonald's was requiring of their suppliers;

MR. DAVIS: Objection.

A UEP adopted their guidelines first based on the scientific advice of our committee; and there was significant overlap in the two committees, so the same advice was given. There was a different implementation. And our scientific committee did not worry whether it was 67 or 72; we were happy to see progress.

It's a matter of a voluntary organization that contains most of the industry, versus McDonald's which at that time had about 26 shell egg providers. I think if you ask the committee members then and you ask them today, they would say that both programs provided humane treatment of laying hens. But there were certainly differences in implementation.

Q And McDonald's did not have a house average concept; correct? To the best of your knowledge.

A I do not recall the details of

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two big differences is McDonald's and in UEP -because there was a lot of crosstalk going on because of common members, and I also talked with -- through my role as being on both, members, as an example.

One, McDonald's did not look at anything related to a molt. They moved on a date certain in the future that their birds would not be molted.

Second, McDonald's did not use a range; in effect, they used 72. The reason that McDonald's used 72 is that's because that's what we stated at the time. They took a snapshot of the science-based guidelines.

Q So at the time -- to simplify that, the two main differences you remember related to molting and to the cage space; correct?

#### A That's correct.

Q And is -- to the best of your knowledge, is McDonald's -- let me strike that and start over.

UEP could have adopted those guidelines

McDonald's' program at that level.

Q Do you recall any conversations with Mr. Gregory about trying to convince McDonald's to change their recommendations?

A I don't recall the details, but I do recall conversations about that. Again, I don't recall the details, but I do believe we had that discussion.

Q And do you believe that Mr. Gregory would have approached McDonald's about changing their guidelines?

MR. DAVIS: Objection.

A I can't answer that question. All I know is that serving on both committees, in an ideal world we would all love to have seen a similar guideline as far as implementation, but that didn't occur. And then later, Burger King came out with 78 square inches.

Were all three science-based guidelines? Yes.

Q Sir, the final -- the September 2000 recommendations from the scientific advisory

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382 384 committee, do you recall whether those were Feedstuffs? publicly available back in that time period? A We'd have to look at the dates, and I A No one has presented today a document could tell you. But I will tell you that the that I haven't looked at at some time that was major aspects of our recommendations did not a -- where the guidelines were published in change drastically from a macro perspective as we Feedstuffs. I don't recall the date of that. moved along. And I cannot recall whether they were published Q But in 2001, the date of your publicly before that. February 21st, 2001, email, it appears that the But the Feedstuffs article that scientific report was not available; is that fair 10 published the entire set of guidelines with the to say based on this email? 11 literature review, recommendation, and guidelines A No. It's fair to say that Gene didn't 12 want to give it to Karen Davis. That is -was something that I pushed because I wanted to 13 13 get it in the record to make sure that everyone extending that to the rest of the world is 14 14 that read Feedstuffs understood it. And we also something that I cannot answer. 15 15 wanted to try to influence the rest of animal Q But if it had been -- did you have an 16 agriculture. understanding that it was publicly available in 17 17 Q Do you recall asking Mr. Gregory to 18 18 provide the scientific committee report to a A I don't recall having that discussion. 19 person outside of the committee and being told All I can tell you is that my goal was to make it 20 20 publicly available as soon as possible. I can't no? 21 A I -- I don't recall. tell you what went on beyond this. But this --22 (Deposition Exhibit was marked for this, to link this individual with the rest of 383 385 identification.) the world is a stretch because there's some Q Marking as Exhibit 37 a document with serious emotion there. the Bates label UE0840917. MR. KEALEY: This is notice to all A I see the email exchange. counsel. We're a little bit past six and a half Q And who is Karen Davis? hours on the record, so I'd ask you to update me A Karen Davis is -- I don't recall the on your status and on your position about how exact name of her group, but she's an animal we're going to wrap up this deposition promptly. MR. OLSON: Could I make a suggestion? activist, someone that does not want to see laying hens used at all by humans. And her MR. KEALEY: Yes. 10 organization had been bombarding the UEP for many MR. OLSON: We break for two to five 11 years. 11 minutes, and we can confer and figure out the 12 So the document stands for itself. I most efficient way to wrap up? 13 13 cannot tell you. I don't recall what I said to MR. KEALEY: Excellent idea. 14 14 Gene after he made this comment. But I can tell THE WITNESS: Outstanding. 15 you from the longer perspective, I worked very THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're going off the 16 16 hard, and we had that published in Feedstuffs. record. The time is 4:52 p.m. 17 17 And I was successful in getting that done because (A recess was taken.) THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the I believed in the long haul that was important to 19 19 do. I can't recall whether he ended up sending beginning of Tape 7. The time is 5:03 p.m., and 20 20 this to her or not. I don't recall. we are back on the record. 21 21 Q Do you recall which version that we've MS. SCHWARTZ: We have one housekeeping 22 looked at today ultimately was published in thing. Exhibit 36 is being withdrawn. Exhibit

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388 386 36. Thank you, Dr. Armstrong. And I know Q Dr. Armstrong, I just have a few last it's late in the day, and I'll try to be brief. FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION, questions for you today. Did you ever request that UEP make a donation to your discretionary QUESTIONS BY DOUGLAS H. PATTON: account at Michigan State? Q Since your retirement or resignation A Yes. from the UEP scientific committee, do you make an effort to keep abreast of developments in the Q And was that request in the nature of approximately \$18,000 per year? industry regarding animal welfare? A I don't recall the amount. It wasn't A Mr. Patton, would you remind me who 10 10 the same, and I think it happened two or three you're with? 11 11 times. I don't recall the exact amounts. Q Sure. And who's that speaking? 12 12 Q And did UEP make that donation to your A That's Jeff Armstrong. 13 discretionary account? Q Oh, okay. I'm an attorney with the 14 14 firm of Kenny Nachwalter, and I represent the A They did. 15 15 Q And to the best of your knowledge Kroger plaintiffs in this case. 16 sitting here today it was two or three times? A Okay. Thank you. 17 17 A The best of my -- the best of my And the question was? I'm sorry. 18 18 Q Since your resignation from the UEP recollection. 19 Q And sitting here today do you have -scientific committee, do you make an effort or at 20 20 least try to stay abreast of developments that for those two or three times do you remember the 21 occur with respect to animal welfare in the egg 22 22 industry? A I do not recall the individual amounts. 387 389 Q Did you ever discuss with Mr. Gregory a A Only to the extent of what I can read way to be compensated without becoming an in Feedstuffs, and also I still get United Voices employee of UEP, for example? on a regular basis, and I scan that document. MR. DAVIS: Objection. Q What knowledge do you have of an ABC A I only discussed the invoices that were undercover investigation broadcast nationally in presented earlier, and I never had a discussion November of 2011 exposing Sparboe Farms for about being an employee because I've been an inhumanely treating hens? employee at Purdue, I was an employee at Michigan MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. State, and an employee now. Consulting is a A I -- there have been numerous 10 normal practice for university employees and is undercover investigations, so I don't recall the 11 encouraged. 11 specifics. 12 Q Did you have a conversation with Q Do you recall at all a broadcast on ABC 13 13 Mr. Gregory about how to be compensated without where, I guess, Mercy for Animals folks went into 14 14 forming a contract with UEP? a Sparboe Farms henhouse and videoed treatment of A I don't recall. 16 16 MS. SCHWARTZ: I've got no further A I remember -- I don't remember the 17 17 details, but I remember hearing about -- I MR. OLSON: So, I guess, Doug Patton, can't -- I can't pinpoint the details. 19 19 if you're going to ask questions, it's probably Q Well, I'll be brief. In your view, 20 20 Doctor, would swinging a hen around on a rope be 21 21 MR. PATTON: Sure. Let me ask a few humane treatment of a hen? 22 MR. DAVIS: Objection. questions.

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390 392 A I really would need to see the video Q If you could, on page 1 where it says and I'm -- I'm not quite understanding the Review of Guidelines, the minutes read that the committee reviewed the draft of a "Humane context, but we have science-based guidelines. And humane handling of a hen means grabbing the Guidelines for U.S. Egg Laying Flocks." Do you bird's legs with one hand and cradling the bird see that? in your other hand. So other than that, I would A Yes. ask our behavior experts to determine if that Q Now, I believe that you were asked instance was inhumane or not. whether or not this statement refers to the 9 document that's been marked as Exhibit 18. If Q Well, part of the broadcast showed a 10 10 hen with like what looked like a rope tied around you could refer to that document. 11 11 it and a handler swinging it around over his head A Yes, I see the document. 18. 12 12 like a lasso. Would that be humane in your mind? Q And Exhibit 18, you'll see this is 13 13 MR. DAVIS: Objection. Argumentative, dated May of 2000. 14 14 lacks foundation. A Yes. 15 15 A I -- as far as what you're picturing --Q And these are -- Exhibit 18, again, are 16 and I don't recall the video -- you're picturing a draft of recommendations by UEP's scientific 17 17 a bird with -- it really wouldn't matter to me if advisory committee; is that right? 18 18 its legs were tied or it's tied around its neck A That's correct. 19 19 and it's being swung around by a person, I would Q Is this document entitled Humane 20 20 call that abuse. Guidelines for U.S. Egg Laying Flocks? 21 Q Now, if dead hens are left in a cage MR. SCHIRMER: Object to form. 22 22 for days, would you consider that humane? A I think it is. 391 393 MR. DAVIS: Objection. Q Exhibit 18's title. At the top --A I would consider dead hens being left A What you're asking is -- they reviewed in the cage as a very bad management practice a draft of the guidelines, and it was in May. I that needs to be dealt with. do not know exactly which document that's MR. PATTON: Okay. I have no further referring to. I'm confused now. questions. Thank you. Q So it may or may not be Exhibit 18, in MR. DAVIS: Anyone else on the phone? your view? Okay. Seeing as though there are no MS. SCHWARTZ: Object to form. more questions, I will do what I anticipate to be a very short redirect of hopefully ten to fifteen Q If you could turn to Exhibit 21. 11 minutes tops. A Okay. 12 12 REDIRECT EXAMINATION, Q And Exhibit 21 is a document entitled 13 13 QUESTIONS BY EVAN W. DAVIS: Animal Husbandry Guidelines for U.S. Egg Laying 14 Q Dr. Armstrong, if you could refer back 14 Flocks; do you see that? 15 15 to the document that's marked as Exhibit 19. A Yes. 16 16 Exhibit 19 are a set of minutes from Q And it's dated sometime in 2000; 17 17 the UEP Producer Committee for Animal Welfare correct? 18 A Yes. dated May 15th, 2000. 19 19 A Okay. Q Do you know whether the reference in 20 20 Q Do you recall being asked questions by Exhibit 19 to humane guidelines for U.S. 21 plaintiffs' counsel about this document? egg-laying flocks is referring to the document that's been marked as Exhibit 21? A Yes.

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394 396 MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form, calls don't know for sure. for speculation. Q You can put that aside. A I do not know the timing, but if you (Deposition Exhibit 38 was marked for look at the letter of November 13th, this identification.) document has a letter on the inside dated Q Dr. Armstrong, I'll hand you what's November 13th, 2000, and these minutes were been marked as Exhibit 38. Do you recognize May 15th, 2000. So it doesn't seem likely that Exhibit 38? A Yes. this is the document being referenced here. Q Might the minutes be referring to an Q What is Exhibit 38? 10 10 earlier draft of the document that's been labeled A It's another -- it's a 2002 edition of 11 11 as Exhibit 21? the United Egg Producers Animal Husbandry 12 12 MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form. Guidelines for U.S. Egg Laying Flocks. It's a 13 13 A That's entirely possible. It may have document that resulted from the producer 14 14 been; I am not certain the document that is committee. 15 15 referenced in Exhibit 19. Q Exhibit 38 bears Bates label UE0295925. Q So just to clarify, the document that's If you will, turn to page 8 of the document. 17 17 referenced in Exhibit 19, you're not sure whether 18 18 or not that refers to the scientific advisory Q Under Molting Recommendations. committee's recommendations, or a draft thereof, Α 20 20 or whether it refers to the UEP producer Q The next-to-last paragraph says 21 21 committee's animal husbandry guidelines, or a "However, until such time that these alternatives 22 22 draft thereof? are available, the shortest period of feed 395 397 withdrawal possible should be used to accomplish MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form. Misstates previous testimony. the goal of rejuvenating the hen's egg production A I don't remember what I said earlier capabilities and overall welfare." Do you see this morning, but if you look at these minutes that statement? and you look at the motion, it was moved and Yes. 6 seconded to accept the recommendations and goals Q Is that component of the guidelines of the scientific committee with the consistent with the scientific advisory implementation plans of phasing in the cage space committee's recommendation? allowance to be presented for approval at the Yes. October board meeting, and that carried. MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form. 11 Based on that, regardless of the 12 12 document, they were voting on the scientific Q Turn to page 12 of the document. 13 13 guidelines. That's my belief that the motion --14 and I was at the meeting, and time line wise, 14 Page 12 refers to the space allowance 15 that would have been about the time when they -per hen; is that correct? 16 A Yes. when this committee recommended to accept the 17 17 science-based guidelines and would have sent it And the time period for implementing to the UEP committee. that? 19 19 Q But do you know which document this Yes. 20 20 statement on page 1 is referring to? And by April 1st, 2008, these 21 21 A I don't know for sure, but I would say guidelines call for 67 inches of space to be it's more likely that one (indicating). But I provided for white leghorn hens; is that correct?

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<sup>1</sup> MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form.	A Correct.
<sup>2</sup> A Yes.	<sup>2</sup> MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form.
<sup>3</sup> Q And how much space is called for to be	<sup>3</sup> Q Does this practice refer to
<sup>4</sup> provided to brown egg-laying hens?	4 backfilling?
5 <b>A 76.</b>	5 A Yes.
<sup>6</sup> Q And are those separate space	G Are the scientific advisory committee's
7 requirements consistent with the scientific	views on backfilling at all related to the effect
8 advisory committee's recommendations?	8 on supply that backfilling has?
9 MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form.	9 MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form.
<sup>10</sup> A Yes. Yes.	10 A No.
Q Put that document aside.	MS. SCHWARTZ: Calls for speculation.
Turn to the 2008 guidelines. I'm not	A No. The rationale is noted in another
sure which exhibit number they received.	exhibit in a letter based on welfare, behavior
MR. KEALEY: Exhibit 9.	issues, and disease problems.
DIVINITY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	<sup>15</sup> Q And aside from welfare and behavior
16 A Exhibit 9. Okay. I have it.	issues and disease problems, as you just said,
Q Exhibit 9 are the 2008 version of the	was the scientific advisory committee's
guidelines; is that right?	opposition to backfilling based on anything else?
19 <b>A Yes.</b>	MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form.
A 165.	IVIO. SCHWARTZ. Objection. Form.
Q Tulli to page 11.	A The opposition is stated in the letter,
A 165.	and it's those two items, as i recall the letter.
<sup>22</sup> Q Under Guidelines per Cage Production	And it is it is Exhibit 11. "Welfare is
399	401
Systems. Would you mind reading Point No. 1 into	compromised for a couple of reasons, but the main
<sup>2</sup> the record.	<sup>2</sup> reason is welfare is compromised."
<sup>3</sup> A "Cage configuration and equipment	<sup>3</sup> Q Thank you. You can put Exhibit 30
4 maintenance should be such that manure from birds	<sup>4</sup> aside.
5 in upper cage levels does not drop directly on	<sup>5</sup> If I could draw your attention to
<sup>6</sup> birds in lower-level cages."	<sup>6</sup> Exhibit 31.
Q Is that guideline consistent with the	<sup>7</sup> A Okay.
8 scientific advisory committee's recommendation?	<sup>8</sup> Q I'm not sure that you were actually
<sup>9</sup> MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form.	<sup>9</sup> asked any questions about Exhibit 31 other than
<sup>10</sup> A Yes.	whether or not you recalled this email chain.
<sup>11</sup> Q You can put that document aside.	But I will ask you a question about the third
Turn your attention to the document	email down from yourself to Gene Gregory. You
that's been marked as Exhibit 30.	say in this email, "The advisory committee is
Do you have Exhibit 30 in front of you?	adamant about the need for proper welfare for all
15 A I do.	birds." And the word "all" is in all capital
<sup>16</sup> Q You were asked about the sentence in	letters. Do you see that sentence?
this document reading, "We need to support UEP in	A Exhibit 31?
their quest to terminate this practice." Do you	<sup>18</sup> Q I believe so.
19 see that?	A Yes, I see it now. I'm with you.
<sup>20</sup> A Yes.	<sup>20</sup> Q Take a minute to refresh yourself as to
Q And "this practice" refers to	this, but what did you mean when you wrote that
backfilling; is that right?	sentence?
<b>I</b>	

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## Armstrong, Jeffrey

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102 (Pages 402 to 405)

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A As the committee -- what the committee had learned was being proposed is that an alternative program -- we're not talking about transition, phasing, or anything -- but an alternative program was being proposed that only the base humane standards would be implemented if a consumer demanded it. And if the market didn't demand it, a producer could produce eggs in conditions lower than our standards, which we deemed to be the minimum humane standards for caged hens.

So in the context of UEP, we suggested that that -- that we want proper welfare for all hirds

Q And is that a reason why you say that you were happy to speak with Walmart?

MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form.

A I was happy to speak with anyone about -- in opposition of a program that would condone long-term poor animal welfare clearly not supported by science. That program proposed -- flew in the face of our science-based guidelines.

mid 2000s, there were -- significant number of producers did not want to see the guidelines fully implemented. That's why an alternate program was proposed, because people did not want to comply with the base animal welfare guidelines.

Q What is the difference --Go ahead.

Q What is the difference, in your view, for a standard implemented by one customer versus a standard that's implemented industry-wide?

MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form. MR. DAVIS: What's your objection? MS. SCHWARTZ: It, I don't think,

properly states what he said earlier, or earlier today, but he's welcome to answer that question if he has personal knowledge.

A There is a big difference -- having served on both advisory boards, chairing one and served on the other, there is a big difference when you have an organization like McDonald's that can say a date on out -- not tomorrow, but I

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Q You were asked earlier a series of questions about the feasibility of one or a small number of producers producing according to a standard for McDonald's that might be feasible for that one producer or two or three producers but may not be feasible industry-wide.

MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form.

- Q Do you recall that testimony?
- A Yes.

Q So can it be -- might it be practical for one customer's suppliers to adopt a certain animal welfare standard, whereas it would not be practical for that standard to be adopted industry-wide?

MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection.

A Absolutely. And the committee -- the committee recognized that, and the committee -- there were several committee members that were on both advisory panels, and its apples and oranges.

Q Why?

A Especially -- again, I remind you that during those early years, all the way into the

can't remember the time line -- but you have to abide by that.

And, of course, I don't know the details, but they do their due diligence and they know their -- that the suppliers are going to be able to comply or they would have given a longer time line.

So where you have a B-to-B relationship, I'm going to provide eggs to you, here are the conditions under which I will sign a contract and buy your eggs, that's different than a voluntary -- an organization of which the members are voluntary members.

On top of that, again, you have a group of members that are not unanimous. While the board unanimously approved our science-based guidelines, there were many members who did no want to do this. A lot of members that are in the fluid egg business, in the breaker market, they had no customer impetus to do this, and they had no -- they wanted any way not to implement the science-based guidelines.

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103 (Pages 406 to 409)

406 408 Q You talked about when McDonald's multiple customers and one customer. implemented its standards the number of producers Q So they might be very different? that could meet those guidelines dropped; is that A They might be very different, and they are very different. A Yes. And that's not based on Q I believe that you were asked about information that I'm divulging that's UEP's contributions to your discretionary confidential to McDonald's. It was what I had account. Do you recall that line of questioning? heard and ascertained, so I'm not sure of the A Yes. I do recall a couple of instances validity. But I believe at about the time -- I I was asked about that. 10 10 think it's fairly common and understood knowledge Q What is your discretionary account --11 11 that regardless of whether it was 26 down to a or I should say what was your discretionary 12 12 fewer number, the number of suppliers for account while you were at Michigan State? 13 13 McDonald's dropped. Now, was it directly related A All administrators in universities, 14 14 to the animal welfare guidelines? I don't know. whether they're president on down, your goal is 15 15 I would suggest that it contributed heavily. to have a discretionary account. These are funds Q When a customer implements its own that are given by individuals where they don't 17 17 guidelines, it only needs a certain number of have a purpose. Most gifts to a university have 18 18 a specific purpose: For a scholarship, for a producers to be able to meet those guidelines; 19 19 building, for this or that. To have 20 20 MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form. discretionary funds that you can use for any 21 A When a retail -- when a grocery store, program you want is very, very significant. So 22 22 a fast food chain, when they implement it's not atypical for a department head or a dean 409 guidelines, they have to know that they have the to ask a company to make a contribution. They supply, or the guidelines are false advertising. say yes or they say no. Q They need to be able to supply Q What are those funds ultimately used themselves? for? A Exactly. A At the discretion of the department 6 Q And when an industry implements chair. Or, in this case, when I was dean. I guidelines, what are its concerns? can't tell you what I used them for. They went A When an industry is implementing into a larger pool of discretionary dollars. guidelines, if industry decided to implement the Q Are they used for things related to the 10 guidelines, what's going to influence how fast school? 11 you can implement? Will people -- will people 11 A They are absolutely. Regardless of --12 12 pay for -- do they want that supply? if you look at university guidelines, they're 13 13 Q So are an industry's concerns and a very similar. Different pools of money have 14 14 single customer's concerns -different guidelines and restrictions. The 15 15 MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form. discretionary funds, there's a certain range of 16 16 A And the main thing is it's a voluntary things that it can be used for within those 17 17 organization. guidelines, and it is discretionary. So it was Q Sorry. Let me just ask the question. used for the college. 19 19 Q I want to clear up one thing that may Sure. 20 20 Q Are an industry's concerns and one have come out wrong. Did you say that it is or 21 21 customer's concerns necessarily the same? is not atypical for a department head or dean to A That's correct. You've got multiple, ask a company to make a contribution?

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104 (Pages 410 to 413)

412 410 A It is typical and good practice for A This is the publication which codifies administrators and university personnel to ask the science-based guidelines at the time of printing. companies, alumni, anyone for money. I spend about 50 percent of my time asking people for MR. DAVIS: Can we go off the record money in my current job. for one minute. Q You were also asked some questions by THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are going off the Mr. Patton over the phone about a video, that record. The time is 5:36 p.m. (A discussion was held off the record.) wasn't showed, which he says related to Sparboe Farms. Do you recall that line of questioning? THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the 10 10 A Yes. record. The time is 5:37 p.m. 11 11 Q And do you know whether or not Sparboe MR. DAVIS: Dr. Armstrong, that is all 12 12 Farms was a UEP-certified company at various the questions that I have for you. Thank you 13 13 points in time? very much for your time today. 14 14 MR. KEALEY: Everybody on the phone A I knew, and I read lists, but I cannot 15 15 tell you with any precision when or when they done? 16 were not a UEP company. My recollection is that THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This concludes the 17 17 there were times when they were not, but I don't deposition of Dr. Jeffrey Armstrong. The time is 18 18 recall the details. 5:38 p.m., and we are off the record. 19 Q And do you know anything about the THE REPORTER: Signature? Yes. 20 20 MR. KEALEY: Yes, please. Send it to video that Mr. Patton referenced and whether or 21 21 not Sparboe was UEP certified at the time that me, and I'll take care of the next steps. 22 22 video was made? (The deposition concluded at 5:38 p.m.) 411 413 MS. SCHWARTZ: Objection. Form and AND FURTHER THE DEPONENT SAITH NOT. calls for speculation. A I recall vaguely that they were not at ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEPONENT the time, but I'm not certain. (Deposition Exhibit 39 was marked for . do hereby acknowledge that I have read and examined the identification.) foregoing testimony, and the same is a true, correct Q I'll show you what's been marked as and complete transcription of the testimony given by Exhibit 39. Exhibit 39 bears Bates label me, and any corrections appear on the attached Errata UE0605112. 10 10 Dr. Armstrong, do you recognize Exhibit Sheet signed by me. 11 11 39? 12 12 A Yes, I do. 13 13 Q I'm just going to ask you one or two 14 14 questions about it. (DATE) (SIGNATURE) 15 15 This is dated March 15th, 2004. You 16 16 spoke earlier about publication in Feedstuffs 17 17 which promulgated the scientific advisory 18 committee's recommendations; do you recall that 19 19 testimony? 20 A Yes. 21 Q Is this that publication to which you 22 referred?

# Armstrong, Jeffrey

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105 (Pages 414 to 415)

	414	
1	STATE OF INDIANA )	
2	) SS:	
3	COUNTY OF MARION )	
4	I, Tara Gandel Hudson, RPR, CRR, CSR, a Notary	
5	Public in and for the County of Marion, State of	
6	Indiana at large, do hereby certify that the	
7	deponent herein, JEFFREY ARMSTRONG, PH.D., was by	
8	me first duly sworn to tell the truth, the whole	
9	truth, and nothing but the truth in the	
10	aforementioned matter;	
11	That the foregoing deposition was taken on	
12	behalf of the Defendants United Egg Producers and	
13	United States Egg Marketers at the offices of	
14	STUART & BRANIGIN, 300 Main Street, Suite 900,	
15	Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, on the 13th	
16	day of March, 2014, commencing at the hour of 8:38	
17	a.m., pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil	
18	Procedure and the Kansas Rules of Civil Procedure;	
19	That said deposition was taken down in	
20	stenograph notes and afterwards reduced to English	
21	under my direction, and that transcript is a true	
22	record of the testimony given by the said deponent;	
	415	
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2	and that the signature of said deponent to his	
3	deposition was requested;	
4	That the parties were represented by their counsel as aforementioned.	
5	I do further certify that I am a disinterested	
6	person in this cause of action; that I am not a	
7	relative or attorney of either party, or otherwise	
8	interested in the event of this action, and am not	
9	in the employ of the attorneys for either party.	
10	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my	
11	hand and affixed my notarial seal this day	
12	of, 2014.	
13		
14		
15	NOTARY PUBLIC	
16		
17	My Commission Expires:	
18	April 9, 2016	
19		
20	County of Residence:	
21	Marion	
22		

Henderson Legal Services, Inc.